W. Allen, of the Leslie Herald Il the vacancy. he present officers were declared 7. S. George, President; J. A. Ice-President; J. W. Allen, Soc-

had deceased the Friday previ-

on adjourned for a sleigh-ride to i College, ng of the State Pomological Se-dance was large, embracing deldance was large, embracing del-dence was large, embracing del-dence and Indagna. The display of to be very fine, notwithstanding ature, which ranged as low as 31 zero this morning. The session y occupied in the consideration of the orchard lands of Michigan, erage was thought to be \$100 per e whole State \$25,000,000,

SE OF CATALEPSY.

nepatch to The Chicago Tribune. reday. She was prepared for coffin, but her limbs and muscles relaxed condition, and friends yes or from the coffin and placed her in night a slight perspiration was no other sign of life was visible, emains in a comatose state. Every her out of the trance has so far

THE BLACK HILLS. sich to The Chicar Pribune Ia., Feb. 9.—A petition is being e that body looking to the speedy Black Hills country to white setbeing signed about as rapidly as te their names. There will doubt-migration to that country from the

-CUSHING-On Tuesday morning sidence of the bride's no her, 983 Wa-lishoo Charles Edvard Chency, D. D., eg and Lottle W., Oldest daughter of thing.

DEATHS. cb. 9, infant daughter of O. J. and M. day, Feb. 9, Isabella, wife of Edward 757 Cottage Grove avenue Wedpesday, his residence, No. 181 Thirteenth place.
William John, eldest son of Ellison Erion, aged 31 years and 19 days.
(O.), Stockton (Cal.), Detroit (Mich).,
Wis.) papers please copy.

his late residence, 65 West Whiting street, y (Feb. 10) to the Cathedral of the Moly carriages to Calvary, lleveland, and St. Louis papers please

PECIAL NOTICE Centaur Liniments

allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavis, and any flesh, bone or muscle silment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bot-tles \$1. UCTION SALES. EO. P. GORE & CO., 88 & 70 Wabash-av.

CONSIGNMENTS OF IS & SHOES

. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

MORNING, FEB. 10, AT 9% O'CLOCK, IS CHIMNIES AND GLASSWARK, WHITE GRANITE WARE.
CARPETS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, 20, 1 108 EAST MADISON-ST. RSDAY, Feb. 11, at 9% o'clock.

OTS AND SHOES.

OODS AND NOTIONS ELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

AY, Feb. 16, 19 a. m. At Anetica the f New and Second-hand FURNITURE in se noid to make our advances. Also, will be a and Cooking Stores, sine line of Officerately of General Mechandise.

24d, WILLIAMS & CO., Anetimeers, 204 and 36 Kast Madison. SON, POMEROY & CO.

HOUSE BAR & BAR FLATURES, &c. ned till WE DNESDAY, at 16 s. m.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875. ber names. I went to the church to fix the platform, and them I went off about town, and did not return until hearly dark, or very late. Meanwhile the "lady "had gone to sleep and wakened again, and was sitting by the slove when I roturned. If your servants aswher "dress unbuttoned" it must have been while she was abed, and when he took advantage of my absence to intrude upon a young lady in alone and strange place. I never saw her with her "dress unbuttoned." Shortly after my return from the scythe factory, the minister called to see me, and it was then that I ordered cider, and we drankit together, all three of us. He remained with me till the lecture, and after it was over took my young companion and myself to his own house, gave us supper and more cider, and accompanied us back to the hotel, where, without going into my room at all, the child went straight to bed in her own. I saw no more of her till morning, but perhaps the servant stole in upon her a second time, and saw her with her "dress unbuttoned." I wish you would say to the proprietors of the hotel, for I cannot recall the name of the man or the hotel, that his servant who would thus treat his master's guests, and who, particularly, would associate such indelicate houghts with a norre child, and who would talk concerning what he saw in rooms whose occupants themselves summoned him in freely, is what, among honorable men, passes for a sneak. This, since you ask for it, is the correct statement of the case. I am, yours truly, (Signed)

THE WOODHULL.

The Winsted business baviug been comfortably disposed of, the everlasting Woodhull came to the surface again, like the floating carcass of a dog, rising and falling with the changes of the inde. The point, as usual, was to prove criminal intimacy on Tilton's part with Victoria.

Q.—Now, he so good as to give me some notion, as near as you can, of the frequency with which you were in Mrs. Woodhull's publication office, or business office, whichever it was, during the period of time you have assigned as th

netimes quite spontaneously?

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. JEWELRY, &c GOLDEN OPPORTUNIT Great Annual Clearing Sale RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

VOLUME 28.

CARSON,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

In addition to other bargains heretofore a rertised, the following will be offered:

Linens and Honsekeeping Goods

Heavy Loom Dice Table Linens from 30

cts. up. Heavy and Fine Brown Table Damasks at great Heductions.

great Reductions.

300 dox. all-linen Damask Napkins at 85 cts., worth \$1.25.

250 dox. all-linen Damask Napkins at \$1,—

11-4 Marseilles Quilts for \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3,—one-third off former prices.

Flannels and Blankets.

White Domet Flannels at 12%, 17 and 20 its.,—a slaughter.
White all-wool Flannels from 20 ets. up,

White all-wool Fiannels from 20 ets. up,
-sweeping reductions.
Heavy Shaker Flannels, 20, 30, and 35 ets.
-fully one-third off former prices.
Good all-wool Red Flannels, plain and
twilled, 25 ets. up.
Former 65 et. quality Heavy Fine Red
Twilled Flannels for 45 ets.
Great bargains in Fine Wool Shaker Flanrels.

nells, Rich imported Embroidered Flannels greatly reduced.

Blankets from \$2.75 up,—astonishing bar-

Woolen Cloths.

Black Waterproofs, 65, 75 and \$1, worth ene-half more. Heavy Union Cassimeres, 40 ets.,—a bar-

Wool Cassimeres, 60, 75, 90 cts. and \$1,a sweeping reduction.

Heavy Fine Wool Cassimeres, a good assortment, reduced from \$1.50 and \$1.75 to \$1 and \$1.25.

Finer grades Cassimeres from 50 cts. to 75 cts. yard below former prices.

Bargains in Beavers, Coatings, and Broad-

Great Bargains in Hosiery and Underwear.

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AT A HEAVY SACRIFICE.

In addition to the above and the rest of our Mammoth Stock, Two Bankrupt Stocks, one of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, and the other of LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, CORSETS, AND HAMBURG EMBROUDERIES, are offered in this sale at less than 50 cts. on the doilar.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

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FOR

OF ALL THE

We are now receiving Rich, New Goods in PIRIE & CO., Bracelets, Chains, Lockets, Charms, Pins, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Rings, &c.

Silver Ware for Wedding Gifts.

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23 cts., great bargains.
500 dos. Heavy and Fine Bleached and
Brown Damask Towels at 25 cts., former
price 35 and 40 cts.
11-4 Heavy Bed Spreads for \$1, \$1.50 and TO RENT.

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300 Feet River Front. 100 Feet North of West End of Lake-st. Bridge.

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Drafts for £l and upward.

P. B. LARSON.

Until February 15, 1875, Tax Sale Certifi-cates of 1874, held by the Comptroller for City Taxes of 1873, can be redeemed at 2% per cent premium, and Certificates of prior per cent premium, and Certificates of prior years at 20 per cent premium. On the above date the rates shall be increased to 5 and 25 per cent premium respectively, and on March 1, 1875, the former will be increased to 10 per cent premium. The holder of said certificates is now entitled to 25 and 75 per cent premium respectively.

S. S. HAYES,

City Comptroller.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,

IRON WORKS.

TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES. GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,

DAVID S. BROWN, Pros. JAMES P. MICHELLON, Sec. BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WM. SEXTON, Supt. Office, Philadelphia, 8 North Seventh-st. Cast Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Finnes Heat-ing and Steam Pipes, Slop Valves for Water of Gas, all strees.

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Gas Holders, Telescopic or Single,

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

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For all styles of Wheeled Vehicles, applied in a few moments.

Cor. Beach and Sebor-sus, apposite all So. Canal-st. DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

per nership hitherto existing between the under-under tas firm see of Kyan & Moismoni is hereby aci, Jan. 25, 1875, by mutual consent. A. A. M.-i-will continue brone, cellect the debts dae said and cettle all liabilities.

JOHN RYAN,
MKLANSON.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. OFFICE OF THE "ONO MINING, DITCH, AND FLEMING COMPANY.

annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Co for the election of officers for the ensuing year, a betting effective of officers for the ensuing year, and add in transaction of other appropriate business, will be added in the office of Rees, Putros & Co., 29 Dearborn-st., by the 12 of Uhicago, on Tuursday, the fourth day of March max, at the hour of 2 p. m.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Evarts' Inquisitiveness Still Badgering Public Curi-

The Woodhull Theme Again Fetched and Worked.

Mr. Tilton's Explanation of the Winsted Impropriety Put on Record.

Also, rare novelties in Questions Jotted Down in Court By Mrs. Tilton for Mr. Evarts to Ask.

> The "You're Another" Character of the Defense Painful Even to Beecher's Friends.

> THE PEOPLE PRESENT.
>
> Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
>
> BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Yesterday's unparalleled cold has given place to a tolerably Christian temperature. This morning when the City-Hall clock pointed to the hour of reassembling, in spite of the racy possibilities of the ross-examination of to-day, the attendance in ourt was perceptibly smaller. The old familiar wush at the entrance still remained, but the gauntlet once successfully run there was plenty of elbow-room inside. The decrease in the female element of the audience was very nota-ble. Instead of thirteen heroic souls who repre-

> sented their sex yesterday by tranquilly listening to excursions upon the forbidden do-mains of indecency, there were, besides Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Beecher, and Mrs. Field, only two petticoated spectators. Mrs. Shearman has deserted from the Amazonian equad, and Sergt-Maj. Field has sworn in a strange deputy, who sits bolt upright alongside Mrs. Tilton, with true constabulary stateliness. The two old ladies with silvery hair and peace ful faces have also vanished. The new turnkey is a person so exactly resembling Mrs. Tilton, though constructed on a larger physical scale, that a good many deluded quidnuncs took her for Mother-in-Law Morse, armed cap-a-pie for a tilt with the venturous Theodore. See turned

requency with which she writes little notes

each suggesting a point wherewith her hus-

over again depends upon her prompting for the

confounding and bewilderment of the witness. It is much more, and a great deal more, detesta-ble—so several of us feel—that she thus arrays

onfidences, even of a blighted wedlock, against

the one of those two whom its violation has the

nost utterly and most indisputably ruined, than

if she were to boldly mount the witness-

stand and commit black perjury against the

fess that I cannot compute, by any standard to which I may refer, the depth and breadth of the infatuation which drives that shrinking

ittle woman to the murder of her husband.

influence, she would have poisoned the one with

of a page. In 1875 she is a dowdy little creature, stared at in court and snubbed by her gallant, who merely kills her husband's fair fame by

scribbling notes to his dry and rasping cross-examiner. There was more poetry in the laurel-

water and velvets, but what would lawyers and papers have done?

THE BEECHER FAMILY.

Mrs. Beecher, with her two loyal sons, entered

ourt some time before the husband. The court some time before the husband. The younger of the two possesses an almost ludi-crously long neck, surmounted by an almost ludi-crously small head. On the other hand, the elder son has hardly any neck at all. They bear

no resemblance, either to each other or their parents. The elder blushes all the time, as if he

were dragged before a Justice to settle the ques-tion of a doubtful paternity, while the younger is so nervous always that his hands and feet are a burden to him, and his chair a seat of continual torture. The proceedings had com-

menced when Beecher, who is growing paler and paler every day, hurriedly entered court and took his customary position at the right hand of his venerable wife.

Gen. Tracy, who is fondly reported to be pre-

paring the opening speech for the defense—a speech he can scarcely have an opportunity to deliver before the 1st of March—was again

present this morning. He sat in the rear of Beecher's other counsel, and immediately behind

ton, in active training for his debut in the character of a witness. At all events, whatever may

e the cause, he is much less bulky than he was when the trial commenced. Some cause or other s responsible for the change. It may be careful

house any night save the one which I have named.

Q.—Then, I ask you this direct question: Whether, the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, 1871, you were not in the company of Mrs. Woodhull, and at her house, and did not spend either of those three nights or one of those eights at her house? A.—I will answer part of your question with a percemptory no. I did not spend there one, two, or three of those nights. Whether or not through those days I saw her, I cannot, at this distance of time, say.

Q.—Do you remember where Mrs. Tilton was during these three days of July, 1871? A.—No, sit. out to be a harmless old lady of Plymouth, temporarily doing duty as a warden of Mrs. Tilton han whom indeed she seemed to feel publicity great deal more painfully. MRS. TILTON PUTTING EVARTS UP TO THINGS. Yet Mrs. Tilton is by no means so indifferent ...I do not remember. What year do you alide to? Q.—1871. A.—Well, I can answer that queso the proceedings as she was at first. For the ast three or four days Beecher has taken no notice of her, and she sits all day with her head bent, staring vaguely at the carpet. To be sure, tion by referring to some of her correspondence.

I think she was in Scoharie by the date of the she has disgusted all neutral observers by the

I think she was in Scoharie by the date of the letter.

Q.—Do you remember an occasion during that period of your acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull in which you and she were together in the company of a lawyer from Lowell, a Mr. Cowiey, in the City of New York, either at one of your offices—yours or Mrs. Woodhull—or any other place of meeting, in which you hard Mrs. Woodhull narrate to him the substance or subject of her subsequent publication in 1872?

A.—I was in company with Mrs. Woodhull and a lawyer from Lowell, but that lawyer was Gen. Builer. I don't know of the person whose name you now mention. band shall be plagued by his cross-examiner. Nor, I am sorry to notice, does Evarts disregard these petty conjugal treasons, but, over and moution.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you were in Mrs.

Woodbull's company with Gen. Butler during that period of your acquaintance or intercourse with Mrs. Woodbull? A.—I mean to say that man who has made a shipwreck of this Q.—You don't remember the fact of being in

w.—I.ou don't remember the ract of being in the presence of some third person while Mrs. Woodhull narrated the substance of her subsequent publication? A.—Only Mr. Moulton. I heard her once speak of it in his presence, but in no other person's.

THE EPISTOLARY PUBLICATION IN THE CHICAGO THE EPISTOLARY PUBLICATION IN THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

From the Woodhull a temporary retreat was made upon the publication of the letters, Tilton axularing that he selected the Graphic process of fac simile because Beecher's friends had accused him of forgery. Then he was asked, rather absurdly, if he had not written the headings and descriptive titles over the letters as they appeared in The Chicago Tribune, to which, of course, he answered "No."

appeared in The Chicago Tribunk; to which, of course, he answered "No."

Thron As A "Kidnapper."

Next upon the desultory programme came the incident of Mrs. Tilton's return from the West, and of her hegirs to the house of Mother-in-law Morse. Evarts thence proceeded to fillustrate, as follows, the theory that Tilton recovered his wife by kidnapping his baby. It was an effort to show that the only tie which bound Mrs. Tilton to her home was the instinct of motherhood, and, being the first sensation of the day, the andience buzzed with astonishment and interest.

Q.—Do you remember Mrs. Tilton coming to your office during the time of her absence from your house or not? A.—Yes; I remember of sending for her from the office of the Union.

Q.—Had she with her, during her absence at her mother's, an infant child? A.—I think she had.

Q.—Do you remember during her call at the

C.—Had spe with ner, during ner acsence as her mother's, an infant child? A.—I think she had.

Q.—Do you remember, during her call at the office at your request, of sending for that infant child and taking it from Mrs. Morse, in the wife's absence, to your own house? A.—I remember sending for the child, but it was not during Mrs. Tition's call at the Union office.

Q.—When was it you sent for the child? A.—I cannot identify the day,—think I wrote a note.

Q.—Do you remember by whom you sent it?
A.—I have a recollection that I sent by Ellen Dennia, my housekeeper.

Q.—Did she know its contents and the errand for which it was sent? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did she know its contents and the errand for which it was sent? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did she bring the child? A.—I do not remember whether she brought it or not; the child came.

Q.—With its mother? A.—No, sir; I do not remember whether Mrs. Tilton brought it or not.

Q.—It was brought separately from its mother? A.—I remember this; that Mrs. Morse had taken Mrs. Tilton from home, and I had the child brought back. By whom it was brought back I doa't remember. The child was brought back at my command.

Q.—Do you memember that, after this possession sequired of the infant child, Mrs. Tilton returned.

Evarts read:

ELLEN: Wrap the baby very carefully and bring him home immediately. (Signed)

Beecher's other couosel, and immediately behind Judge Porter. After Beecher had settled into his chair, he espied Tracy. Quitting his seat with characteristic impulsiveness, he walked over to the frowning Brigadier, and, taking his hand, engaged him in earnest conversation for some minutes. Judge Porter joined in the debate. When fluished, Beecher returned to his own chair, and pressing his right hand to his face as if suffering from very violent toothache, looked yearningly and abstractedly out of the window. His recent pallor and shrinkage of adipose matter, which has become apparent, seem to confirm the report that he is, like Moulton, in active training for his debut in the char-ELLEN: Wrap the baby very carefully and bring him home immediately. (Signed)
THEODORS TILTON.

Q.—Who was Ellen? A.—Ellen Dennis, my housekeeper.

THE REST OF THE DAY.

The next topic of discussion was Tilton's ability as a phonographer, with collateral inquiry as to whether he short-handed all interviews and papers pertaining to this case. Mrs. Tilton's character, as represented to the Investigating Committee by her husband, was then debated, Tilton standing by his original statement, that she was not knowingly guilty. A few apparently pointless questions about Bessie Turner brought the cross-examination down to recess. After recess, the triviality of the cross-examination, as it appeared to those not in the councils of the diefense, was intolerable, and related principally to Beecher's kissing Tilton; to the fact that Tilton originally called the letter of contrition "the letter of apology!" to Tilton's statement before the Committee of Investigation; to the interview with Deputy-Shepherd Halliday in which Tilton denied the truth of the Woodhull charges against his wife and pastor; to the various persons to whom Tilton had in part or in whole, above the true story; and finally, to the tripartite agreement. Then the Court adjourned.

Extraorpeortive

In summing up to-day's proceedings, I am compalled to repeat my protest that, while all

TILTON AND EVALUES MORE COMPLACENT.

Tilton was in much better health to-day. He spoke clearly and dispassionately, and showed no evidences of being irritated by Evarts. The lawyer, on his part, was also utterly devoid of acerbity, and the cross-examination was so placid that it might have passed for the direct.

TILTON'S EXPLANATION OF THE WINSTED AFFAIR.

The first topic touched upon was the so-called Winsted story, of Tilton's behavior with a traveling companion. The following letter of explanation went upon the records:

TIDOUTE, Jas. 8, 1800.—MY DEAR MR. HASTINGS:
The "lady" to whom you refer is a school-girl who is spending a holiday vacation at my house, but, since I was not going to lecture any nearer New York than Winsted, she went to that place to hear me. On arriving at that place, and going to a hotel, I went to a room where there was a fire, and she occupied one where there was no fire. I could not exchange rooms with her, for I could not be without a fire my self, so I called for two rocking-chairs, and she set down by the stove and read to me until I threw myself on my bed, and then she went to dinner. This was in the afternoon, and soon after dinner. Pretty soon, some gentlemen called, and, parhams, among them was yourself, for I cannot remanning them wa

sorts and kinds of external and foreign propositions may have been established, in no respect and in no degree has the main, parent accuration of Beecher by Tilton been impaired. The tuquoque line of argument has been asked, perhaps with success, but stern and simple negation has been, so far as wiser men than myself can see, absolutely evaded. Even Beecher's warmest friends own to almost as much disappointment as they felt when Moulton stepped down from the witness-chair and left Tracy prostrate. Two other cases of alleged clerical debauchery have just broken out to swell the voice of panic. A Catbolic priest, Michael Hickey by name, went into retreat a week age from gross immorality, and now to-day it is reported that the Rev. Nevin Woodside, a Presbyterian minister, has fled from the city to escape the consequences of seduction and a charge of bastardy.

New York, Feb. 10.—After the recess. Tilton's cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Evarts. Witness said: I do not remember any charge being made against me in an interview between Bowen and myself, when Oiver Johnson was present, about what occurred at Northport, Minn. I was there lecturing six or seven years ago, and I never remember any charges being made about my conduct while there. I remember when Mr. Beecher met me at the house of Mr. Moulton, when he (Moulton) was sick, Beecher saluted me with a kiss on the forehead. After any period of estrangement, Mr. Beecher and I occasionally saluted one another with a kiss, and it was a noticeable event when it happened. I do not know when the name of the "Letter of Contrition" was given to the letter of Jan. 1, 1871. Mr. Beecher always, characterized it as "my letter to Mr. Moulton," and in my letter to Dr. Bacon I called it the letter of spo ogy. I do not remember ever making any description of it except in the Bacon letter, and then it was called the apology. When a portion of the letter was published in the Bacon document, the newspapers generally characterized it as the letter of contrition. (Shown a letter

Yes.

Q.—Can you give me any information of the number of times that you were a visitor at the house of Woodhull during the period of your acquaintance? A.—I should say perhaps only ten or a dozen; still, I won't be postive.

Q.—Can you give us any notion of the number of times that you passed a night under herroof? A.—Yes, sir, exactly. that Incodore had seen the dangerous pit which was oppened before them. Mr. Beecher expressed his sorrow in the letter for the great wrong done her.

Witness resumed: This letter referred to the publication of the Woodhull scandal. After the Woodhull publication, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Bell, and myself had an interview. My acquaintance with Halliday before this was very slight. I do not remember saying to Halliday when I came in that I came to see him, or that I was sent by Moulton in relation to the Woodhull publication. I do not remember addressing Mr. Bell as George, and saying "do not go." I do not remember saying that there was not a particle of truth in the Woodhull story, though I may have said it. I do not remember disclaiming its publication or saying that I was away in the West campaigning when the story was published. I do not remember saying my wife was as pure as the fight, but I said "You would not believe, but ask Mr. Beecher, and he will tell you sho is as pure as gold." In December, 1872, there was in existence a paper called "The True Story," written by me about the end of that month. The tripartite overnant was not published in "The True Story," but any person reading could understand it from all that was there. It was never made complete by inserting in it the tripartite agroement. The story was never in manuscript in the complete form in which it was published. It would fill two or three columns of a newspaper, and would in pamphlet form be about the thickness of the hand. No copy of this was ever made by me or with my knowledge, was destroped. I think by Mrs. Thicon, but not by me, or with my desire. It is a long time ago since I last saw this paper in existence, —I think about the spring of 1873. I took this paper to several persons, and left it with them for perusal. I showed it to Mr. George A. Bell, William C. De Witt, and, I think, to Mr. Dunkley. I think Mr. De Witt had it a day or two. Do not remember the name of any other persons now, but I showed it to several other parties. I did not A.—Yes, sir, exactly.
Q.—How many? A.—Once.
Q.—Did you spend three days, or any part of them, in the company of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—That I don't remember.
Q.—Did you spend three days or any part of them at the house of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—That I don't remember.
Q.—Did you spend either of the nights connected with those days at the house of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I was never at Mrs. Woodhull's house any night save the one which I have named.

Air. Evaris objected to this last answer, and asked the Court to strike it out.

Mr. Beach argued that it should be allowed to remain on the minutes, inasmuch as it was given by witness as an explanation.

The last answer was ordered to be struck out

ginal statement.
Social Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lansino, Mich., Feb. 10.—To-day's session of
the Pomological Society in this city was largely
attended by fruit-growers from all parts of the
Pomological Society in this city was largely
attended by fruit-growers from all parts of the
State. The subject of pruning fruit-trees was
treated of by the Hon. A. S. Dykeman, the discussion being opened by D. R. Waters; "Money
in Fruit," by the Hon. E. Buel; "Manufacture
and Application of Manure," by Frank A. Gully;
"New Varieties," by T. T. Lyone; "Pruning
Apple-Trees," by Prof. W. J. Beal; "Neatness
and Order," by James Satteries; the discussion
being open by H. D. Adams. This evening an
address was delivered by President T. C. Abbot
on "Agricultural Education." The addresses,
rapers, and discussion were all of a very high
character, and were the best that have been produced at the meetings of the Society.

A Political Bill Framed by Caucus Committee.

The Union Pacific Offers to Compromise Government Suits.

The Post-Office Appropriation Bill in the House.

Unanimously Repealed.

Text of the New Revenue Bill--- The "Horizontal" Reduction Repealed.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS-WORK.

of the tax on bank checks and drafts, by exempting cargoes now on ship-board from the operations of the act, and by repealing the tax on matches. The provision reimposing the tax upon bank-checks was voted into the bill yesterday morning, but at a private conference of the Republican members of the Committee, it was decided to vote it out of the bill this morning, which was done. In all respects, except those mentioned, the bill is exactly as it was reported last night. To-morrow is fixed for its consideration. Dawes will open the subject by an extended speech upon the condition and necessities of the Treasury. The majority of the House can control the bill by NEPUBLICAN CAUCUS-WOHK.

A POLITICAL BILL AGREED UPON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaco Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Joint Republican Cancus Committee has completed its work. A final meeting was held this evening, when a vote was reached upon the political bill, which has been under consideration the entire which has been under consideration the entire session. At a late hour to-night, two new sections were added. The Joint Committee is said to have been unanimous for the bill in its present shape. A Republican Senate caucus has been called for to-morrow at 10 o'clock to ratify the action of the Joint Committee. POINTS OF THE RILL.

The following are the points of this very im-portant political measure, as it will be presented to the Senate caucus to-morrow morning, and to

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company this afternoon sub-mitted to the Cecretary of the Treasury a formal proposition of compromise of all existing differ-ences between that Company and the Govern-ment. The preposition is contained in the fol-

and final reimbursement thus proposed by use Com-pany, you will permit me to remind you of the past saving to the National Treasury which has been effected by the construction of the Union Facilie Hailroad. The former cost to the Gov-ernment for the transportation of troops, and of ernment for the transportation of troops, and of

has carrying of the United States mails, and or human spoiles, across these vast plains and over the moun-ain ranges was very great, involving an outlay of many millions annually. The same service, at the rail-road company current rate of charges, is now done with a saving to the Treasury, according to the official statement of the Executive Department, of well night \$2,000,600 annually, to say nothing of the superior safety, promptitude, calcrity, and certainty with which it is accompished. Indeed, it is no exaggeration which it is accompished. Indeed, it is no exaggeration

nons between the Government and the Union Pacific Raifroad Company are such as benefit neither party, and tend conditionally to the injury of both. The Government, in prosecution of what it deems to be its just rights, has instituted legal proceedings against a the Company for claims of different orificial, and widely divergent character, and those claims are about to undergo, or have already undergone, Judicial determination. Nothing can be more distasteful to this Company than to have even the appearance of resisting a just demand of the Gov. and the Court to action the content of the mitted, instructed in the structure of the mitted of the mitted in the mitted in the mitted of the

TRANSPORTATION.

N'CRARY'S MARROW-GAUGE RILL.

Wassernozon, D. C., Feb. 10.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals has favorably reported the bill to aid in the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Washington to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. This is the identical bill which was recently defeated in the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads. The bill and the achemes which it represents has great strength in the House, and it was unanimously agreed by the House Committee that it might be reported, and a day obtained for action upon it if possible. The Chairman of the Committee (McCray, of Iowa), claims that

WASHINGTON.

NUMBER 172

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Washinoron, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee this morning modified the Revenue bill, as it was presented yesterday, by striking out the provisions for the repeal of the tax on bank checks and drafts,

Pacific Mail Subsidy

to the Senate caucus to-morrow morning, and to the House caucus to-morrow evening:

First—The re-enactment of the fourth section of the Kn-Klux act, which allows the President to suspend the writ of hisbeas corpus in certain cases, and gives him full power to use the army to suppress disorder and maintain peace.

Second—The appointment of Deputy United States afarshals and supervisors of elections with full power to conduct elections, count the ballots, supervise the returns, and arrest persons who attempt to intimidate voters, or to unlawfully interfers with the conduct of the elections.

Third—Requiring the ballots to be counted by the election officers on the night following the day of election, at the place of election, before the officers appointed. Severe penalties are provided for the violation of this provision.

Fourth—To provide for a full and fair registration of legal voters, and to make it unlawful for any of the reconstructed States to impose excessive poll taxes or require the payment of such taxes as qualifications for voting at any Congressional election.

Fifth—Declaring the exhibition or use of deadly weapons on days of registration or election, for the purpose of intimidation or violence, a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The report on the Chippewa Biver is, "That cept at the upper and lower falls and the outh of the river, the improvements necessary a be made by wing dams or jetties of brush, to total amount necessary for this improvement is \$167,645."

THE POST-OFFICE BILL. THE MEASURE AS REPUBLED TO THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Hou the day on the Post-Office Appropriation ment the day on the Post-Office Appropriation will. The amount appropriated is 5 per cent more than was in the bill last year. The explanation of this difference is that the business of the Department increases annually about 10 per cent. The effect of the business depression of last year is seen in the increased deficiency-appropriation in this bill, which is considerably larger than last year. The debate in the Committee of the Whole was animated, and the House adjourned without completing the bill. The paragraph which repealed the law granting the dditional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship

The paragraph which repealed the law granting the idditional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was passed without a word of debate, and without a division. This paragraph was reached late in the day. When the vote upon it was called a talifornia member desired that some explanation as to the reason of the repeal should be given. Loud vociferations from all sides of the hall were immediately heard shouting "We want no explanation. Vote;" and the section repealing the law was passed with but four disconling votes. These votes were from the Panific coast. The paragraph relative to THE COMPENSATION OF RAHLOADS SECTION OF COMPENSATION OF RAHLOADS SECTION OF THE COMPENSATION OF RAHLOADS.

THE COMPENSATION OF RAHLOADS AND AS TO THE COMPENSATION OF RAHLOADS.

The newspapers are not to be permitted to advertise the annual mail-lettings. A great variety of propositions relative to the advertising of these lettings was submitted, the result being that an amendment was accepted requiring the mail-lettings in each State and Territory to be sonspicuously posted in each post-office for thirty days before each latting. This defeats all appropriations for the advertising of these lettings, and it is said will save half a million dollars to the Treasury.

There was much opposition to the plan to increase the he Treasury.
was much opposition to the plan to in

rease the saturates of Postmatters in Chicago and other cities to \$6,000, and in New York to \$8,000. The Representatives from nearly all these great cities advocated the claims of their respective Postmasters, but no one was found to say a word for Chicago. It was insisted that the salaries of Postmasters should correspond with the amount of the business of their offices, and with the amount of their bond. The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations said that, after careful examination, that Committee was of the opinion that the \$4,000 offices are the best paid in the gift of the Government. The House refused to accept any of these amendments, and the bill was left exactly as the present law now stands.

What is

valy agon time the Frankine Privileds again came up, and upon it the House adjourned. The Democrate are very anxious that the Republicans should pass a law providing in some way for the transmission of public documents. They are entirely willing that the Republicans should assume the responsibility of an apparent attempt to revive the frauking privilege, for it seems likely, in the event of the non-passage of the measure this session, that the political demands upon the Democratic Congressmen for documents and campaign purposes the political demands upon the Democratic Con-gressmen for documents and campaign purposes will be such that they will in some way practi-cally restore the frauking privilege. A few Re-publicans, for a temporary personal advantage, seemed disposed to give the Democrats this point.

LEAVE TO WITHORAW.

AN EXPENSION WHICH SIXTH-AUDITOR MARTIN WILL UNDESSTAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—It is currently believed that Judge Martin, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, will soon resign and that his resignation has been requested. The charges filed against him are that he has misned his office in his own private interests; that he has an appointment as Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, by means of which he secures appointment as Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, by means of which he secures passes on railroads for himself and family, and that when railroad officials decline to issue passes to him he charges up his fare against them through the Post-Office Department; that he he has failed to pay, from employes of his office, and others, etc., etc. Judge Martin is from Ala-bama, and the accounts of the Post-Office De-partment are audited in his office.

NOTES AND NEWS. AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuhe. Wassington, D. C., Feb. 10.—It is definit

decided that there is to be an extra session of the Senate. The Republican Senators have resolved to postpone the consideration of the Hawatian treaty until the 4th of March, and it is known that the President will call an extra session of the Senate for the purpose of considering the treaty. This action has of course no reference to the necessity of an extra session of both Houses in the event of the failure of any of the

The Ways and Means Committee have pre-pared an additional list of witnesses to be sub-pointed in the Pacific Mail Investigation. This, to contain the name of Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican. Whiting has again tele-graphed Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway that he will certainly be here to testify.

graphed Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway that he will certainly be here to testify.

Senator Logan is again confined to his room from a severe attack of neutralgis, occasioned by exposure in the severe cold of yesterday.

The Wiscomsin delegation insist that ex-Senator Doclittle should not claim the exclusive credit for having defeated Matt Carpenter. They as that Alexander Mitchell, of Milwankee, who was in Wiscomsin, during the entire Senatorial campaign, decided which one of the four names submitted to the Democrats by the eighteen holters should be United States Senator. It is presumed that the fact that Angus Camporo is of Scotch descent had something to do with Alexander Mitchell's choice.

SOUTHERN INVESTIGATIONS.

The testimony taken by the Alabama Investigating Committee will make a book of 1,500 printed octave pages. More than 1,000 pages have already been printed. As soom as the whole is printed the Committee will decide upon the report, and present it to the House. An exciting political debits is expected upon the reports of all these Southern Committees.

OFFICIES OF THE NEXT EQUES.

Democratic Congressmen are already beginning to enjoy the delights of the spoils of office. There are some six members of the present House who are candidates for the Cierkship of

Architect Mullett was a very busy man when a public office. The resolution introduced by imset Cox, on Saturday, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for etatements of all concacts made by Mullett when Supervising Architect was to-day tabled by the Committee on bublic Buildings, on the ground that the labor of O clerks would be necessary until the 4th of farch to furnish the desired information.

Fernando Wood complains that he is being intered in his candidacy for the Speakership by the fact that so many prominent Republican longressmen have pronounced in his favor.

been appointed to be Third Assistant Secretars of State. The latter is a new office, which has never been filled, and which was recently offered to Benjamin Moran, new Minister to Portugal This nomination will take Thayer out of Nebraska, where it is known that his political career is ended.

This nomination will take Thayer out of Nebraska, where it is known that his political career is ended.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNERS BILL.

The prospect for the passage of the Morrill bill for the Government of the District, with the Ring amendment providing for the election of a delegate to Congress, is good. The Ring are working vigorously to procure the adoption of the amendment with the ultimate purpose to elect ex-Gov. Shepherd as such delegate, by way of vindicating him. The District Commissioners have extended all the larger contracts for improvements, so that a large number of inhoracts will have to be imported into the District to carry them out. In the words of a citizen of the District, "They are determined to vindicate Shepherd, and they will do it if it takes all the niggers in Maryland and Virginia."

JUDGE CRESTIANCT, the newly-elected Senator from Michigan, in a recent letter to a friend in this city, says in substance: "I was elected as a Republican, with which political organization I have been connected since the days when we were called wooly-heads: but I do not feel bound now by partisan ties. Very many of the acts of the President are contrary to the spirit of Republican institutions; besides, I have been on the Bench so many years that it is impossible that I can be, in my career as Senator, a partisan."

THE CHOCTAN LOREY JOB is undoubtedly dead for the session. The vote against it yesterday was very much stronger than the friends of the bill expected, and the lobby-leaders to-day declare that they have been deserted by some of their friends. Pennsylvania Democratic members were to-day busy circulating about the House the story that they had reason to believe that the entire claim has been purchased of the Chocaw Indians by Tom Scott and Jerry Black, for \$200,000. The post-ponement of the claim is fatal to it.

WISCONSIN JUDICIAL AFFORNTMENT.

Charles E. Dyer, who once refused the office, was included Linited States District.

ponement of the claim is fatal to it.

WISCONSIN JUDICIAL APPOINTENTS.

Charles E. Dyer, who once refused the office, was to-day appointed United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

[70 the Associated Fress.]

NOMINATIONS CONVIENTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John M. Thayer, Nebraska, Governor of Wyoming Territory; Charles E. Dyrus, Judge of the Eastern District of Wisconsin; William H. Clayton, United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas; James F. Fagan, United States Marchal for the Western District of Arkansas; Thomas Reynolds, Pension Agent at Madison, Wis.

Thomas Reynolds, Pension Agent as Miss.

Festmasters—Alexander F. Seymour, Pine Bluff, Ark.; C. Phillips, Waterville, Kao.; C. Wesre, Cedar Rapids, Is.

Gov. Camprell.

of Wyoming, just appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, was formerly on the staff of Gep. Scofield, and the office to which he is now appointed was a voluntary tender to him by the President. [The regular record of Congressional proceedings will be found on the Sixth Page.]

CASUALTIES.

CAUGHT BY A SHAFT

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 10.—At Creston, Ia.,
yesterday, a man named Jacob Hoffner, a laborer in a large flouring-mill, was caught on a
shaft revolving 200 times a minute and instantly
killed. He was found hanging to the start with every particle of his clothing torn off except a small woolen scarf, which was around his neck and bound him tightly to the shaft. Both legs were beaten off above the knees, and had the appearance of frayed ends of a stek that had been whipped over some hard substance until it was worn out. His left arm was dangling by a piece of skin, and his head and body were one mass of crushed bones and flesh. So great was the force of the man's body that the feet, as they revolved around the shaft, crushed through a pine partition, near by, widening the gap at every revolution until a hole nearly 5 feet square had been literally pounded out.

which left here this morning was passing Edwardsville Crossing, about 20 miles from St. Louis, the two rear passenger cars ran on the side track by reason of breaking the cross-bar of the switch, and collided with a freight train standing there. The coaches were badly wrecked, and the locomotive of the freight-train greatly damaged. Mary Swigert, of Jacksonport, Ark., was badly cut and bruised about the face and head. George M. Bishop, of Indianapolis, was severely hurt in the right thigh. Marcus Beale, express messenger, and W. T. Harding, Belleville, Ill., were slightly injured. No other casualties.

Railway, was thrown from the track this even-ing, by the breaking of a rail, 3 miles south of this place. Several passengers were slight-ly injured. Thomas R. Robinson, Treasurer of the road, was seriously injured about the head. W. H. Alward, of Titusville, had two ribs broken, and a young girl named Mary Martin, of Dia-mond, in this county, had her back broken. The injured were brought to this city.

FATAL COASTING ACCIDENT.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Three boys, while coasting on Smith street, below Fourth, to-night, ran into a heavily-loaded express-wagon, at the Third-street crossing, and Barney Johnson, aged 14, was dashed against the wagon-wheel and instantly killed. Two others on the sled were

considerably, though not dangerously, injured.

BROKE A TRUCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 9 .- All trains on the Illinois Central were delayed from ten to twelve hours last night by the breaking of a truck under the drawing-room sleeper Monte Christo, attached to the Cincinnati night-express. No

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 10.—Walter McIntroy, a brakeman, while switching cars at Hubbard, O., to-day, shipped and fell. Three cars passed over him, crushing one leg at the knee, the other near the body,—fatally injuring him.

PROBLE, TIL, Feb. 10.—A young married woman named Jane McCracken, residing on Washington street, was so severely burned on Tuesday aftersoon that she lived but ten hours. Her clothes caught fire in passing the stove, and the front part of her body was burns to a crisp,

PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, ia., Feb. 10.—George Farley, son of J. S. Farley, formerly Superintendent of the Ilowa Division of the Ilinois Central Railroad, elipped down on the street to-night, and broke his leg.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Arrived, steamship Hansa from Bremen. London, Feb. 10.—Steamships. California, have arrived out.
San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Sailed to-day, Pacific Mail steamers Altona, for Hong-Kong and Yokohama, and Granada, for Panama. Arrived, Harvest Queen, from New York.

Seeing if the House is on Fire.

It is a very easy matter, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, for some one member of a family to make it a rule to examine carefully, after the others have retired, every place where there is a possibility that fire could be ignited, with danger to the house. Five minutes given to the examination of furnaces, stoves fire-places, and their surroundings, might be all that was necessary to prevent a serious and dreadfalconflagration. And the Advertiser instances the case of a housekeeper, who has been a faithful family servant for thrity-five years—a long time in these days of "hired help." This conscientious woman made it a matter, one might almost say, of religion, to go every night, after the family had retired, without a light, from garret to cellar, to see if every chance of accident from fire was removed. Ridicule did not make her swerve from this habit. One evening, after the departure of some gueste and retiring of the family, on her usual rounds, she found the hat-stand in a blaze. Calling the master of the house, with his assistance, but with no little trouble, the fiames were put out. It seems that the umbrellas in the rack had been ignited by a spark from a cigar held by one of the visitors as he took his hat from the etand. Needless to say that the nonsekeeper, after recovering from her fright, was more than ever convinced that it did pay "to see if the house is on fire." Seeing if the House Is on Fire

MATTERS OF STATE.

Railroad Memorial Read to the Wisconsin Legislature.

Message of Gov. Beveridge on the Williamson County Outrages.

He Asks an Appropriation of \$10,000 to Suppress Them.

The Relict of Stephen A. Douglas Favors the Removal of His Remains. ILLINOIS.

HOUSE.

HOUSE.

THE BAD CITIZENS OF EGYPT.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfuller, Ill., Feb. 10.—The Williamson County Ku-Khux question was brought up again this morning by the following message from the Governor, sent in this morning:

To the Honorable the senate and House of Representatives: From recent and reliable information received by this Department, it is evident that a spirit of law-lessness prevails in Williamson County, in this State. Mirriers have been committed from the trush and under cover of darkness, and the murderers go unpunished. Men armed and in disguise ride through the country at night, disturbing the pasce, terrifying the citizens, and committing acts of violence disgraceful to the age and to our civilization. Persons and properly are insecure. The people seem to be overswed, and terrorism and intimudation pervade alike theicivil subordites and private citizens. There is no force for fund at the disposal of the Executive adequate to the emergency. I, therefore, in full view of all the circumstances, respectfully large upon the General Assembly the propriety of placing at the control of the Executive a sum not less than \$10,000 to enable him to ferret out these crimes, and cause these assessins and daturbers of the public peace to be brought to justice.

John I. Bevernoer, Governor.

On motion to print, Merritt took the floor and

On motion to print, Merritt took the floor and objected to the motion on the ground that he did not want to publish to the world that there was any such state of affairs in Williamson as might be inferred from the message. He had recently been in that county and found that the disturbances were now at an end. Parke, of Iroquois objected to the printing All that the mes-amounted to was nothing more than a recom-mendation that an appropriation be made to bring the outlaws to justice. He should object to spending a farthing on acount of the people of Williamson County until they had exhaus

all the means in their power to re lieve themselves. Nelson, of Williamson, asked whether, when it was brought to the notice of the House by message from the Governor that muriorers went unpunished, and that the authorities of the county were unable to arrest authorities of the county were unable to arrest the perpetrators, the House would take no action. The question was whether the House would provide for the maintenance of order and the punishment of ontlaws. He was sorry to see the motion to print made the occasion for venting political pique. He regretted it the more because it came from his (the Democratic) side. If, however, he was driven from the House of his friends he should go over to the other side to obtain for the people of his county that protection to which under the (Constitution and laws they were entitled. Those who talked about the people of Williamson County protecting themselves do not processful the situation. The fact was, the was worn out. His left arm was danging by a piece of skin, and his head and body were one mass of crushed bones and fiesh. So great was the force of the man's body that the feet, as they revolved around the shart, crushed through a pine partition, near by, widening the gap at every revolution until a hule nearly 5 feet square had been literally pounded out.

SERIOUS SMASH-UP.

T. Louis, Feb. 10.—As a passenger train on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad which left here this morning was passing Edwardsville Crossing, about 20 miles from St. Louis, the two rear passenger cars ran on the side track by reason of breaking the cross-bar of the switch, and colladed with a freight train standing there. The coaches were badly wrecked, and the locometive of the freight-train greatly damaged. Mary Swigert, of Jacksonport, Ark., was badly cut and oruised about the face and head. George M. Bishop, of Indianapolis, was severely hurt in the right thigh. Marcus Beale, express messenger, and W. T. Harding. Belleville, Ill., were slightly injured. No other casualities.

A BROKEN RAIL.

Tropyrille, Pa., Feb. 10.—The rear car of the night express south, on the Oil Crosk Railway, was thrown from the track this evening by the breaking of a rail. 3 miles south ing, by the breaking of a rail. 3 miles south signals in the continuous and flash. So miles about the people there couldn't do anything except to emigrate the sutuation. The fact was, the people there couldn't do anything except to emigrate the sutuation. The fact was, the people there couldn't do anything except to emigrate the setuation. The fact was, the people there couldn't do anything except to emigrate the sutuation.

SERIOUS SMASH-UP.

SERIO

stipulation in receipts; but, instead of making it read to that effect, the bill is the identical phraseology of the original act, except that the word unless is interpolated so as to make unlawful any limitation of the carrier's common law liability, unless by stipulation in the receipt.

make unlawful any limitation of the carrier's common law liability, unless by stipulation in the rocelpt.

QUALIFICATIONS OF LAWYERS.

Kershaw's bill in relation to attorneys provides that liceuse to practice may be issued by any two Judges of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, or of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, or of the Supreme or Court of the county, upon the applicant's passing satisfactory examination and producing certificates of good moral character, without regard to the length of time the applicant shall have studied, or where. The bill also empowers Judges of the Supreme Court to strike off from the rolls the name of any attorney at their discretion for malconduct. The Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts may suspend the licease of an attorney, subject to right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Hopkins introduced a bill providing that, on the 1st day of April, 1875, and quadrennially thereafter, there shall be nominated by the Cook County Judges seven Justices of the Peace for the Town of West Chicago, seven for the South Town, and five for the North Town making nineteen Justices in Cook County, instead of fifteen as at present. By the law as it now stands, there is ne limitation to the number of Justices to be appointed in Cook County.

SENATE.

BUTING 10WA RAILBOADS.

BUYING IOWA RAILBOADS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10.—Canfield's bill authorizing railroad companies incorporated under the laws of this State to purchase lines in other States now operated by them under lease, which was the special order for to-day, was taken up on third reading, and passed by 40 eyes to 2 noss. This is what is known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Northwestern bill, and is designed to enable those companies to purchase Iowa lines now operated by them under lease.

The bill providing that in counties containing upwards of 100,000 population, and now under township organization, which may discontinue such organization, the County Treasurer shall be ex-office County Collector, was ordered to a second reading. This is one of the Citizens' Association bills, and is designed to maintain the office of County Treasurer and Collector, as one office should the township organization be discontinued, instead in that event, of having the Sheriff act as ex-officio Collector.

REGISTRY LAW.

The bill providing for the repeal of the Registry act, which was the special order for to-day, was called up and postponed until Thursday of next week. It is understood the bill will be unanimously supported by the Democrates and Independent Senators, but, owing to the absence to-day of several of their number, the postponement was made that the full vote in support of the bill might be drummed up.

REVISING THE REVENUE.

Opposition is developing against the revision of the Revenue law on the ground that it is a Cook County measure, eince it contemplates doing away with the State levy for solveol purposes.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10.—The removal of the Douglas Monument from its present location to the University grounds, it appears, has been in contemplation for several years, but no active measures have been taken in that regard until the present session, the Trustees of the Monument Association hoping that the State would complete the monument where now located. After several efforts on the part of the Trustees to procure the completion of the monument, they now sak that the land be sold, the monument removed to the University grounds, and there com-

pleted with the proceeds of the land. They have lost all hope of obtaining an appropriation, and are anxious that this unpleasant question be settled at this session of the Legislature, and the remains of Douglas be permitted to rest in quiet, undisturbed by the wrangle as to his final resting-place. The following is the letter of Mrs. Williams (formerly Mrs. Douglas), which is being circulated here by friends of the ramove project, to correct the report that Judge Douglas, in his life time, had selected the present monument-grounds as the spot where he desired his ashes should repose:

To Mesers, Walter E. Scates and others—Creaturement. In reply to your letter dated Dec. 3, 1870, which I have this day (March 5, 1871) received through the Dead-Letter Office, I have the homo to say that I heartily agrees with your Committee, and the members of the Monumental Association, in the propriety of removing the monument to the University grounds. It is my most earnest and heartfelt wish that it should be as specifly completed as possible, and I hope the Legislature will consent to the sale of the ground and the appropriation of the funds to the immediate completion of the monument. My step-sons, Robert and stephen, are of the same mind.

Your Committee's letter reached me without stamp, and simply addressed to Mrs. A. Williams, only after being opened at the Dead-Letter Office, after the lapse of three months. This will, I hope, excuse my apparent negligence of se important a subject. With respects, genthemen, I am very truly yours,

Admin Williams.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1871.

OTHER LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

IN BEHALF OF THE RAILBOADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 10.—The Senate and Asaembly Railroad Committees met in open session in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon to hear the joint memorial of the Chicago & Northwest-ern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Unusual ern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Unusual interest was manifested. Gov. Taylor, Lieut.-Gov. Parker, Attorney-General Sican, several Senators, and many members, filling the chamber, were present, and gave earnest attention to the arguments. The plea was delivered on behalf of the Companies by J. W. Midgley, of Chithe arguments. The plea was delivered on behalf of the Companies by J. W. Midgley. of Chicago, Assistant-Solicitor of the Northwestern Railroad Company. Before commeucing, he announced his readiness to substantiate every position taken and every statement contained in the memorial. He had with him the local freight tariffs of over twenty different railroads in this country, the tariffs of every railroad in Great Britain, and sundry other, State official documents from which the comparative figures were taken. The delivery occupied a little over an hour. It was evidently a work of great labor and industry, demanding a thorough knowledge of the subject. The expression was general tinatit was the most comprehensive presentation of the railroad question ever laid before a Western Legislature. It is intended to give the document a very extended circulation. It shows that the rate established by the Potter law are lower than those in force in any other State or country, explains the general principles of transportation, shows that the tariff enforced by the Companies even before the Legislature restricted their rates were insufficient to meet the interest on the Wisconsin proportion of their obligations, stated that ne railroad having its lines wholly within the State was earning enough to meet its obligations, and closing by asking the repeal of the provisions establishing arbitrary rates of fare and freight.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New business having been limited till to-day,

arbitrary rates of fare and freight.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New business having been limited till to-day, a perfect avalanche of bills and other business was presented in each House to-day, and both Houses are holding sessions to-night for the same purpose. There was an attempt made this morning to extend the time for introduction of new business, but the august body would not extend. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Judiciary Committee to send for persons and papers in relation to charges against Judge Small and Jared Thompson, of Milwaukee, Also, a resolution for a uniform text-book for public schools. It is almost impossible to give the bills by their titles, and convey any meaning, as a large number of bills introto give the bills by their titles, and convey any meaning, as a large number of bills introduced were dead-heads. Among those of importance were bills to promote uniformity in teachers' certificates and examination; requiring the Wisconsin Central Railroad to relay its track from Menssha to Appleton, and authorizing the sale of the Lake Shore & Western; to legalize the line of the West Wisconsin Railroad as operated from Warren's Mills to Camp Douglas, and from Camp Douglas to Elroy; to incorporate the Wisconsin Asylum for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children; to secure liberty of conscience in matters of religion to inmates of State institutions.

In the Senate, bills were introduced to amend the Potter law so that railroads shall divide with each pro rata, and that they shall not discrimi-

the Potter law so that railroads shall divide with each pro rata, and that they shall not discrimi-nate in regard to distribution of empty cars, and for the protection of their passengers, and to make close connections at crossings. A few As-sembly bills of unimportant character were con-curred in, and a few Senate bills passed.

LAST NIGHT'S SUSSION.

In the Assembly to-night, after a long discussion, the bill repealing the law exempting the lands of the West Wisconsin Railroad from taxation was rejected by 39 ayes to 50 noes. A motion was then made to reconsider, and this mo-tion was laid on the table, literally spiking the repeal bill for this session. The Senate, this evening, after a long discussion, refused to pass the memorial allowing the Winnebago Indians to become citizens.

REGULAR PROCESIDINGS Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Pob. 10.—In the Senat to-day a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the expediency of the reapportionment of the State was referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 24 to 21. This is believed to be equivalent to the death of the project in the Senate.

The remainder of the session was devoted to

discussion on the bill to provide for building and

The remainder of the session was devoted to discussion on the bill to provide for building and locating the new Insane Asylum. The bill provides for a Commission of three to make the location.

An amendment excluding Indianapolis from composition was taid on the table by one majority, and, pending the amendment, an adjournment was reached at 6 o'clock.

In the House a resolution lasking Congress to equalize soldiers between the striking out the buncombe Democratic preamble arraigning the Republican party for failure to do justice to soldiers. This prevailed, after debate, by 52 yeas to 35 hays, several Democratic voting in the affirmative to strike out.

Bills were introduced to create the office of Surveyor-General to supervise County Surveyors; for regulary of births and deaths, and making the salaries of Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State 25,000 a year.

The Committee on Federal Relations were instructed to inquire into the propriety of asking an appropriation from the General Government for building one or more railroads across the State, the passenger and freight tariff to be regulated by Congress.

The pending constitutional amendment striking out the word "white" from the State Constitution; the bill for increasing the number of Supreme Judges to seven, and for holding the State election in November, were indefinitely postponed by a vote of 51 to 40, the Democrats voting in the affirmative because of the word "white." The amendments passed the House with only five negative votes, and were introduced by Democrats.

ARKANSAS,
PUNERAL OF A MEMBER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 10.—The fineral of the late Senator Williams, colored, of Phillips County, took place in the Senato Chamber to day in the presence of the members of both Houses. The remains were shipped to Helena for interment. Both Houses adjourned until tomorrow out of respect to the deceased, and the flag at the State-House is at half-mast.

The report of the Arkausas Investigating Committee, and the subsequent message of the President, have created considerable excitement here during the past two days among supporters of the present Government. There was general rejoicing over the report of the majority of the Committee. Among Brooks men there was rejoicing over the message. Business generally is very much depressed on account of the unsettled condition of affairs at Washington.

MINNESOTA.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicale Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 10.—The fifteenth ballot for Senator to-day stood: Lochren, 45; Ramsey, 42; Davis, 29; McMillen, 8; Pillsbury, 6; Buckham, 3; Berry, 2; absent, or not voting, 12. Counting the last according to their votes on the fourteenth ballot, Ramsey loses 1, Davis gains 2, and Lochren is unchanged. The Opposition caucus will be held to-night to consider the platform proposed by the Caucus Committee with the propositions of compromise tendeged by the Laberal Republicans supporting Davis, but the dead lock, according to present appearances, in as solid as three weeks ago.

IN THE SENATE,

among the bills introduced was one confirming

may be held exempt from seizure for debt.

IN THE HOUSE,
Camp. of Hennepin, offered a resolution, which passed, calling for information from the Siste Auditor as to stampage permits outstanding. He said while none appeared to have been granted during the past year, he knew himself of 6,00,000 feet of logs cut on State lands, for some of which he had paid himself; yet no account of the same appeared in the official reports. The bill repealing the law of 1873 taxing saloons to create a fund for an Inebriate Asylum, based on the decision of Judge Hall, of the Bamsey County Common Pleas Court, that the law is unconstitutional, was indefinitely postponed, a majority holding that the law should stand till passed upon by the Supreme Court. The House also indefinitely postponed a bill embodying substantially the provisions of the Ohio Liquor law.

CHIO.
LIQUOR SILLS.
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.—In the House this afternoon, after a long but quiet contest, the Reese Senate bill, which amends the Adair Liquor law by requiring the filing of a written notice with the Corporation Clerk ten days before suits for damage can be brought, or giving written or verbal notice to liquor-dealers, was passed—yeas, 57; nays, 37.

The Persons' bill to take from municipal corporations the right to prohibit the sale of ale, wine, beer, and cider, was defeated—Yezs, 42; nays, 44.

THE WEATHER.

EFFECTS OF YESTERDAY'S STORM.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
McGregor, Ia., Feb. 10.—The track from here west to St. Paul on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is clear of snow, and trains now run regularly over this division. The night train on the Prairie du Chien division of this road was indefinitely suspended last night. On the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Rail-road the snow blockade continues from Postville to West Union. There has been no through trains on this road for ten days, and no present

trains on this road for ten days, and no present propects.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Dusuques, Ia. Feb. 10.—Another heavy snowstorm visited this section of country last night, and now a high wind prevails and the snow is drifting. The lows Division of the Illinois Central is only operative to Waterloo, and no attempt will be made to start trains west of that point. The indications are that the blockade will shut down as tight as ever. The snow is 2 feet deep on a level in the country, and all of

will shit down as tight as ever. The snow is 2 feet deep on a level in the country, and all of the roads are impassable.

Shectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHANTAION, Ill., Feb. 10.—For sixteen hours past a storm of snow and fine hall has been pouring down here. This is by far the heaviest snow-fall of the winter. A strong wind is rising from the west.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springprich, Ill., Feb. 10.—About 8 inches of snow has fallen here, and sleighing is good, and still it snows.

Springprich to The Chicago Tribune.

Stork City, Ia., Feb. 10.—A furious wind and snow-storm set in at 8 o'clock last night and continued till noon to-day. The temperature is at zoro. The railroads, which had scarcely got clear of last week's blockade, are again badly drifted. Reports from points in Dakota represent the storm as having raged furiously all day, but is now subsiding. Clear and cold to-night. No wind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

No wind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ix., Figb. 10.—A terrific storm of wind and snow has been raging here all day. The train from Chicago was two hours late. Farther West the storm is worse, and the roads are blocked. The Fort Dodge Road is blocked up, train arriving over that road since

west the storm is worse, and the roads a blocked. The Fort Dodge Road is blocked ubut one train arriving over that road sin Feb. 2.

Sheiat Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Van Wert O., Feb. 10.—The biggest snow the season came upon us to-day, and raged friously until 7 o'clock this evening, when stopped with about 2 feet on the ground, and alow drigging rain set in.

stopped with about 2 feet on the ground, and a slow, drizzling rain set in.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 10.—An unusually violent snow-storm has raged all day, packing hard as it fell. Trains are all delayed.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Problem Ill., Feb. 10.—It has been snowing since early morning, and the street-car lines are nearly blockaded. Travel on the streets is about suspended, and sleighing is the order of the evening.

evening.

Special Dispatch to The Cheege Tribune.

JOLIST. Ill., Feb. 10.—It has been snowing here steadily since 4 o'clock this morning. The depth to-night is about 7 inches. Trains toward Chicago are all behind time. Freights OFFICIAL REPORTS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—For the Upper

Lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri valleys, and the Northwest, rising

colder weather. PRESIDENT MORENO, OF ECUADOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : CHICAGO, Feb. 8.-In a recent issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE there appeared an extract from the Panama correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle, relating to President Garcia Moreno, of the Republic of Ecuador. This extract was prudently selected; for, had the whole letter been published, it would have been found by all sensible people to bear on its face the stamp of unreliability. The story of President Moreno's pretended act of cannibalism would of itself have sufficed to show the animus of the

what did appear in THE TRIBUNE, however was sufficient to convey a very false impression in regard to the Government Ecnador; and you will, therefore, be willing, doubtless, to reproduce a letter which appeared in the same paper (the San Francisco Chronic le) in answer to the correspondence from which the extract referred to was taken, and thus gratify a very large num

San Francisco, Jan. 18, 1810.
Your publication of the above will be an act of justice to a Catholic ruler and stateman. Very Xxxxxxx.

Gilliss tired also of this shoriginal spouse, and, after living with her some months, send her back to her father's tribe; and soon after, throwing up his business at the Fork, went East to Kaskaskia. Kah-ke-do-qua returned to her tribe, having given birth to a femile child, whom she named Kanoy Gilliss. Nancy grew up, and, in the course of time was married to Jaseph Boyer. By whom she had a child, who is still a minor, and is known as Francis Boyer. Her husband dying. Nancy married again,—her choice that time being James Charley, by whom she had another son, whom she named, after his father, James Charley, In. 1862 Nancy Gillis died, and in 1863 her mother, Kah-ke-to-qua, also died.

After sending his dieds, mistress home to her father, Gillis seems to have allowed his connection with her to pass entirely out of mind, and never to have seen or thought of his daughter Nancy, if, indeed, he knew of her existence. But with this he ended his rather REBARTIC AND INFORMAL MATRIBONIAL VENTURES.

He lived in Kaskaskia some years, and accumulated some property. Afterwards he moved to Kansas City, where he invested wisely and increased his wealth. On the 19th of July, 1889, Gilliss died, leaving a will. In this instrument, he bequeathed to a nice, Mary A. Troost, his whole estate, with two trifling exceptions. These exceptions were two bequests of \$10 each to Sophia and Mary Gilliss, the two children by the two Deleavare mistresses. So far as they were concerned, and, therefore, the old trader died testate, and his will, by the laws of Missouri, was good. The document, however, contained not the alightest reference to Kah-ke-to-qua or her off-spring. Either he had forgotten entirely this brief intimacy or was laboring under the impression that no issue had resulted.

—Shortly after Miss Troost died, and lett; a most remarkable will. She set apart a valuable piece of property.

Before the case had fairly reached the courts in this county, Miss Troost died, and lett; a most remarkable will. She set apart a valuable piece to was taken, and thus gratify a very large number of Catholies, to whom the reputation of President Moreno is dear, and by whom the Government of Ecuador is regarded with much respect, as being respectively the most Catholic ruler and the most Catholic Government in the world to-day.

Mr. Charles Welle, United States Consul at Gusyaguil, thus writes:

To the Editor of the Sia Francisco Chrenicle:

Permit me unflicient space in your esteemed paper to say a few world to-day.

Permit me unflicient space in your esteemed paper to say a few world so in refutation of the bibeions attack made in your Panama correspondence, published to-day, on the character of Senor deracts Moreno, President of Ecuador The charge of cannibalism brought against him is too absurd for comment, and will be received with a smile and pity for the victim of such a cruel "sell" by all who know snything of the man and his history, Many years a resident in Ecuador, and intimately acquainted with its affairs, I know whereof I speak. I do not go too far in saying that Mr. Moreno is the most enlightened statesman, of South America. His policy has been that of progress and civilization, and his most bitter foes acknowledge the purity of his administration. He is a man of extraordinary talents and energy, and superior ecientific attainments, and has helia professorship at the University of Quito with distinguished credit, During his selle he employed his time in Faris, studying chomistry and physics, and mastered several languages. He is a great worker, and spends days in the saddle, in specting and directing public works, and adjusting affairs of state. He is very abstenious, and take little rest. In conversation he is affable and courteous. Since his elevation to the Presidency, Sace and order have reigned in Ecuador, in place of anarchy; impulse has been given to industry and material and mental development, the fruits of which are visible in the great prosperity of the counter. teous. Since his olevation to the Freedency, pace and order have reigned in Equador, in piace of anarchy; impulse has been given to industry and material and mental development, the fruits of which are visible in the great prespective of the country. The magnificent and famous stage-road from Quito to the coast has been complisted, and numerous other highways and a railroad—all under the direction of American engineers—are in progress of construction. An astronomical observatory and a Penticulary—the finest on the coast—have been erected. Other public works—schools, hospitals, etc.—abound. A new system of public instruction, providing for the gratuitous and compulsory education of all children has been put in successful operation. In every hander, from the head-waters of the Amazon to the Pacific coast, primary schools have been established, and I have seen the poor Indian, oppressed for centuries, enjoying the benefits of education and equal rights in common with his former masters, Ecuador is, so far, the only South American Republic, to my knowledge, that has made any appropriation in money to be properly represented as our American Centonnial Exhibition. If, Moreno has been inserted and assailed by his enemies, and his acts have been treated with injustice. But the fact is, he has done immense good, and, if the means by which he has accomplished it appear objectinable, they were the only ones available. In a country that in a great measure lacks the elements accessary to carry on a flovernment intelligently and justif through agents, and where the duties of every department devolve upon one person, the administration of public affairs is beset by immunerable difficulties and drawbacks, and measures that, to the outside world, appear arbitrary and harsh, are often the interstable results of an unornalous condition of things. In passing judgment upon the execut of Mr. Moreno, all these must be known, appreciated, and the interstable results of an unornalous condition of things. In passing judgment upon the ex

KAH-KE-TO-QUA.

The White Man's Law Rights the White Man's Squaw.

A Decision that Takes a Million Doltars from Kansas City.

of the Frontier-Pioneers.

Spenal Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, KANFAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—A recent batch of decisions given in the Missouri Supreme Court contained one which involves a genuine romance sweeps out of the corporation-possessions of this city over \$100,000 in cash, and a valuable this city over \$100,000 in cash, and a valuable piece of real estate on Fifth and Walnut streets. It annuls the grandest charitable bequest ever recorded in the history of the city; but, at the same time, it establishes the rights of the descendants of an Indian maiden, sold for a few trinkets to gratify the passions of a pate-faced trader. In this latter view the decision is one of great importance beyond the single case it settles. All along the border, and upon the reservations, there are thousands of half-breeds, the offspring of traders, hunters, and garrison-officers, of one and two generations half-breeds, the offspring of traders, hunters, and garrison-officers, of one and two generations back. They are the results of those temporary and illegitimate alliances, quickly formed and quickly broken, for gain or for pleasure, with Indian girls. There are hundreds of prond families in hissouri the ancestors of which sullied their early and roving careers with these intrigues, and, after the love was off, or the business-ends attained, discarded these

wild mistresses, and forgot that the relation ever existed. The fact of any posterity through these little affairs gave no trouble whatever to these pioneers of WILD MISTRESSES, easy consciences on the marriage-relation; and easy consciences on the marriage-relation; and, when they were gathered to their fathers, they left behind them wills which contained no mention of these half-breed descendants, and, as the law says, "died intestate" so far as these were concerned. The decision just rendered is a broad one. Virtually it throws open the door for these half-breeds to step into court, prove their paternity, and insist on " share and share alike" with the members of nearly all the first families of Missouri who refer with pride to their

families of Missouri who refer with pride to their descent from the pioneers.

When he died, in July, 1869, William Gilliss was one of the solid men of Kansas City, and possessed property valued at from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. Evidences of his thrift and enterprise, in the shape of handsome business-blocks, are still to be seen. Travelers will remember well the "Gilliss House," which has stood for years facing the river. In its day it was the hotel of the metropolis of the Missouri Valley, and is still well preserved and well patronized.

This Gilliss was an American by birth, and laid This Gilliss was an American by birth, and laid the foundation of his princely fortune as an Indian trader. His early life was spent in Kaskas kia, Ill. In 1830 Gilliss had a trading post at James Fork on White River. He traded exten sively among the Delawares, and, by way of benefiting his business-relations and relieving

ESPOUSED, AFTER THE INFORMAL CUSTOM OF THOSE TIMES,
two Delaware maidens, by each of whom he had had a child. At the time spoken of, 1836, Gillies had tired of these two wives, or, more correctly speaking, concubines, and had let them go back to their tribe. Moreover, he was turning his trade to the Pinonkeshaws,—a tribe since extrade to the Pinonkeshaws,—a tribe since extinct or swallowed up by more powerful neighbors, but that then occupied a territory bordering on Cowskin Creek, in the Indian country. Laharsh was the Chief of the Pinonkeshaws, and he had a daughter as romantically named as any of Longfellow's heroines. She was called Kah-ke-to-qua. Gilliss made a proposition to marry Kah-ke-to-qua, and sent Baptiste Peoria down to Cowskin Creek to conduct the negotiations. Baptiste was successful, and shortly afterwards Gilliss himself went down, and trought back the chieftain's daughter to his trading-post. It is said that he gave the parents of the Indian maiden "a raft of Mackinaw blankets," and also bestowed upon her mother a lot of trinkets.

For some reason, which time has obliterated, Gilliss tired also of this aboriginal spouse, and,

his lopeliness, he had

And Threatens the Possessions of Many

Judge Naption then went on to show that the

FIRES.

AT DANVILLE ILL

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 10.—Last night about to William Sandy, situated on an alley near one of our most popular business centres, and before the fire department got in working order the barn was entirely consumed and the flames had spread to several business houses, and for a few minutes the whole business portion of ocity was in great danger; but by the skillful and persistentfellorts of the fire department and discens the flames were finally subdued. Loss estimated at \$600 to \$700. No insurance.

AT MINNEAPOLIS. AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Syscial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MINNEAPOLIS, Mina., Feb. 10.—A fire brein out this evening in the Minneapolis Plew Works, owned by Loroway. King & Perrine. The interior of the building, including the stock, was entirely consumed, the walls only remaining intact. Over 250 completed plows were consumed. Loss about \$15,000; insured for \$12,000. AT FARMING, TON N. H.

FARMINGTON, N. H., Feb. 17 .- A fire (morning, of incendiary origin, destroyed the Elm House and stables, A. R. Thurston's dwelling-bouse, the shoe-factory of C. W. Thurston, dwelling-bouse of Nathan Roberts, and the Congregational Church. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$75,000.

AT LOWELLVILLE, O. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Youndarrown, O., Feb. 10.—The fire at Lowell ville last night originated in a defective flue in the Post-Office building. It, with five other business and dwelling houses, were entirely consumed. Loss over \$20,000; insurance about \$7,000.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 10.—A fire this morning in the institute for the Blind damaged the building to the extent of \$25,000. Although there was great excitement among the inmates, a panis was prevented and upon were injured. AT KANSAS STATION, O. Special Disratch to The Cheege Tribuna.

Tryris, O., Feb. 10.—Late last night the extensive stove factory of Charles Selgraves, located at Kansas Station, O., burned to the ground, involving a loss of \$4,000; no insur-

CRIME.

\$5,000 DEFALCATION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, DAYTON, O., Feb. 9.—Charles W. Dryden, DAYTON, C., Feb. 2.—Charles W. Dryd of D. H. Dryden, Treasurer of Mont County, clerk employed in the effice we father, abstracted \$5,000 from the we the office, and disappeared from the last week. The theft was not ered until yesterday, when the cash, a was balanced and fell short. Dryden is a man, aged about 21. Another young man Chris fierscheleede, a con of respectable p left the city with him. It is supposed the to St. Louis or some other point farther w

CRIME AT KOKOMO, IND.

Sescial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Koromo, Ind., Feb. 10.—A quarrel between
John Sprunce and wife yesterday resulted in
Sprunce being fatally hurt by his son William.
When in the act of striking his wife, his sor
struck him on the head with a piece of wagus
felloe, crushing his skull, from the affects of
which he died this morning.

John Rayl, a young desperade, was some time
ago put under heavy ball. While at large, he
met one of his victims, when a quarrel ensetd,
in which Rayl was badly cut up. It is reported
to-day that Rayl is dead.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

OMARA, Neb., Feb. 10.—On Monday less Philip Clamberger, a tenant on the farm of Julius Barnard, near Fontenelle, want to the railroad station on business, and on his return found the dead body of his wife, with her throat cut from ear to ear. He had left her well, and all was quiet when he went away. The tarribis crime is clouded in mystery, and although an investigation is in progress, no clew had been discovered when our informant left. ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROL ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ripon, Wis., Feb. 10.—A. J. Wolcott, ex-Hi
or and leading jeweler of Ripon, was assaul
last night while going home, and terriby
above the right eye with a heavy bludgeon. I
robbers were frightened, and escaped without
curing any booty.

FATAL FAMILY QUARREL. New York, Feb. 10.—In a family quarrel hat night, Aaron Churchiil was fatally shot by his son Waiter, aged 16 years, at their residence, No. 265 West Thirty-minth street.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Committee at Dec Moines close the books to-day for filing claims of Allen's creditors. The wife and two little girls of John Mullens, of Meadville, died yesterday of diphtheris within a few hours of each other.

The entertainment given for the benefit of Kausas sufferers at Turner's Hall, Ottawa, Ill., by Bowman's Sciopticon, yielded a net fund of \$157, which will be sent forthwith to those needing it.

\$157, which will be sent forthwith to those ing it.

Springfield will file a bid for the location of the State Fair for the next two years on the lith inst., when the State Board of Agriculture next there. The occasion of the meeting is to saile the question of the location.

Mr. Fixo, a German, while returning home from cutting wood a short distance east of Madville, Pa., late yesterday atternoon, shipped and fell in such a way as to receive injuries which soon after terminated in death.

A runner is in circulation at New Orisans

A rumor is in circulation at New Orleans that the Concervative Committee has received a telegram from the Congressional Committee that their compromise proposition is of mature that it cannot be considered.

nature that it cannot be considered.

The attorneys in the Hyde Lake land case continued to take testimony in Springfield Ill., yesterday, but nothing was developed to indicate what the result would be. The testimon, when completed, is to be transmitted to Washington, and upon examination of it, a decision will be made.

The Directors of the Dubuque & Milwarkse Narrow-Gauge Railroad have received gnarattes from towns along the proposed route amouning to \$150,000, and expect \$250,000 from the City of Milwarkse. They have determined to commune easily in the spring. They own the old Beloit road.

Beloit road.

The Ladies' Local Board of Charities of M wankee, yesterday fully organized an industry school, completing by engaging a building Milwankee street, between Michigan and Jurstreets, for the purposes. The house furnish the Committee will be furnished immediate and the managers will be ready to receive value children this week.

CHAMPER

Meaning a "Whack-

The Supreme Court

Must Not Be

Decision by Judge Blodge Insurance.

A Suit to Recover Some " chief-Makers," " First-

SUPREME COURTHE LAW OF CHANPE
The Supreme Court in the
Thompson et al. vs. Reynolds
ision of great importance to a
per of business men and specul the reign of Edward the continued with various modif present day in England and American States. In Illinois statute concerning champerty passed, though maintenance, stirring up, of litigation, has The Suprems Court in Newkuk the Supreme Court in Newkuk page 460, laid down the law against maintenance had compr fense of champerty, making it, ent from the offense at commit, and forbidden it to a and that there was no such offer law of Illinois as champerty. It was lawful to compensate an services by part of thing sued fedelined to discuss the moral v tion.

In the decision just render Court take a higher ground, champerty as defined by the can offense in this State. The that the 18th Ill. did not in tion of champerty, and remarks in that case on were of course only deta. As eision is important, a full abetra In 1868, J. S. Reynolds, the a partner were consulted by C. Hothers, appellants, to know whe execute a release to certain privacy had no interest, and were could. Subsequently, desiring other release or quit-claim to a property, they again applied fe nolds and one James Dunne the property, and found that appellanteest. An agreement was which Reynolds was to title if possible, and receive one-ceeds. Dunne was subsequently interest. An agreement was which Reynolds was to title if possible, and receive one-needs. Dunne was subsequent allowed one-half of Reynold's serable amount was realized on various parties of Thompson's cholds and Dunne received their however, appellants sold the white the serable and he therefore brought suit if and recovered judgment for \$1, an appeal was taken.

and unsuspecting owners of proper advice the attorney, owing to the co-reposes in him and to his superior have the client completely at his thus be enabled to acquire the clien most distinuarable manner. To would be to permit temptation to unscruppious in the profession that very nature of things lead to great tion.

this confidence, all must see at a gla give the attorney innorme power of with this power all must see that make champertons confracts we the client in the power ney. Professional duty requi-given should be honest, fair, but where the weak in morals or it suited, and they see and determine portunity to make a champerous cor expect them to give fair and unress commencement or in conducting in Just, the good, and the upright requi-but the vicious or immeral shou-temptation.

At all times in the past champer's

the victure or interest since the second of or by the dippression of a client is great moral delimquency that no G ful of the rights of its citizens shaws a superior of the rights of its citizens shaws a superior of the rights of its citizens shaws a superior of the rights of the common have be punished in this Scate units that the result of the common have be punished in this Scate units statutory enactment. Now, has a formed been repealed? We think Assembly have defined the offians maintenance, but the offease of named. And as at common law, a fonce of named. And as at common law, a fonce of named. And as at common law, a fonce of named. And as at common law, a fonce of named. And as at common law, a fonce of named. And as at common law, a fonce of named. And as at common law, a fonce of named. And as a top work of the printed of the present of the superior of the low of the present ones and that in 18 case the Court said there seemes tone agreement, but it was abat comsont, and the attorney said in surfaces and recovered a moquestion was not a question was not a question.

case of Scoley vs. Ross, 18 I with approval as reviewir American decisions, and o

THE CHICAGO

ver, arise out of the in

then went on to show that the ing, and that no ceremony was an that contomary with the In-o. The conclusion is as follows:

FIRES.

DANVILLE ILL. sich to The Chicago Tribunt, Feb. 10.—Last night about 1 scovered in a barn below situated on an alley near situated on an alley near one ular business centres, and be-ariment got in working order rely consumed and the famas erral business houses, and for a whole business portion of our danger; but by the skillful and or the fire department and exti-sers finally subdued. Loss es-o \$700. No insurance.

ateh to The Chicago Tribuna.

Minn., Feb. 10.—A fire breke in the Mioneapolis Plow Works, way, King & Perrine. The inding, including the stock, was d, the walls only remaining in-muleted plows were consumed.

ARMING, TON N. H. N. H., Feb. 17.-A fire this sendiary origin, destroyed the stables, A. R. Thurston's dwell-

oatch to The Chicago Pribuna.
O., Feb. 10.—The fire at Lowelloriginated in a defective flue in building. It, with five other elling houses, were entirely con-over \$20,000; insurance about

IN NEW YORK.

ob. 10,—A fire this morning in
the Blind damaged the buildnt of \$25,000. Although there
ment among the inmates, a panic

ANSAS STATION, O. watch to The Chicago Tribiene. actory of Charles Selgraves, lo-as Station, O., burned to the ring a loss of \$4,000; no insur-

CRIME.

000 DEFALCATION. spatch to The Chicago Tribun. Feb. 9.—Charles W. Dryde d disappeared from The theft was no terday, when the cash account ad fell short. Dryden is a young tit. Another young man named sode, a son of respectable parents, him. It is supposed they went some other point farther west.

patch to The Chicago Tribuna.

I., Feb. 10.—A quarrel between and wife yesterday resulted in tatally hurt by his son William.

tatally hurt by his son William, act of striking his wife, his son the bead with a piece of wagon-his skull, from the effects of his morning, young desperado, was some time heavy bail. While at large, he victims, when a quarrel ensued, was hadly out up. It is reported its dead.

STERIOUS MURDER. ., Feb. 10.—On Monday hat rger, a tenant on the farm of L near Fontenelle, went to the n on business, and on his return

jeweler of Ripon, was assaulted die going home, and terribly out eye with a heavy bludgeon. The debtaged and excaped without se-

FAL FAMILY QUARREL.

Teb. 10.—In a family quarrel last
Churchill was fatally shot by his ed 16 years, at their residence, hirty-muth street.

tee at Des Moines close the books g claims of Allen's creditors. Meadville, died yesterday of hin a few hours of each other. inment given for the benefit of on at Turner's Hall, Ottawa, Ill., Sciopticon, yielded a net fund of ill be sent forthwith to those need-

s in circulation at New Orleans reative Committee has received a the Congressional Committee comise proposition is of such of be considered.

the Hyde Lake land cases estimony in Springfield, Ill., sthing was developed to indigit would be. The testimony, is to be transmitted to Washing examination of it, a decision

callroad have received guaranties of the proposed route amounting the proposed route amounting the city have determined to company the city of the cit

Local Board of Charities, of Mil-rday fully organized an industrial eting by engaging a building on set between Michigan and Huron ourposes. The home furnished Il be furnished immediately, will be ready to receive vagant

CHAMPERTY.

Meaning a "Whac's-up" Between Lawyer and Client.

The Supreme Court Declares It Must Not Be Done.

Decision by Judge Blodgett Upon Marine Insurance.

A Suit to Recover Some "Cupids," " Mischief-Makers," "First-Borns," Etc.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court in the late decision of Thompson et al. vs. Reynolds, rendered a decision of great importance to a very large number of business men and speculators, on the law of champerty, or the making of agreements between clients and attorneys by which the latter are to prosecute suits, pay costs, and receive some portion of the land or other thing recover-ad as pay for their services. The law of cham-perty in England dates back auterior to the reign of Edward the First, and has sontinued with various modifications until the present day in England and in most of the American States. In Illinois, however, no statute concerning champerty has ever been passed, though maintenance, or the unlawful stirring up, of litigation, has been forbidden. stirring up, of litigation, has been forbidden. The Supreme Court in Newkuk vs. Cone, 18 Ill., page 460, laid down the law that the statute against maintenance had comprised in it the offense of chanperty, making it, however, different from the offense at common law, limited it, and forbidden it to such a degree, and that there was no such offense known to the law of Illinois as champerty. It also held that it was lawful to compensate an attorney for his services by part of thing sued for, but expressly declined to discuss the moral view of the question.

was lawful to compensate an attorney for his services by part of thing sued for, but expressly declined to discuss the moral view of the question.

In the decision just rendered the Supreme Court take a higher ground, and pronounce champerty as defined by the common law to be an offense in this State. They hold, however, that the 18th lll. did not involve the question of champerty, and that the remarks in that case on the subject were of course only dicta. As the present decision is important, a full shartest is given.

In 1868, J. S. Reynolds, the appelles, and his partner were consulted by C. H. Thompson and others, appellants, to know whether they could execute a release to certain property in which they had no interest, and were advised they could. Subsequently, desiring to execute another release or quit-claim to a large amount of property, they again applied for astrice. Reynolds and one James Dunne then examined the property, and found that appellants had some interest. An agreement was then made by which Reynolds was to perfect the title if possible, and receive one-half of the proceeds. Dunne was subsequently taken in and allowed one-half of Reynold's share. A considerable amount was realized on settlements with various parties of Thompson's claims, and Reynolds and Dunne received their share. Finally, however, appellants sold the whole land in May, 1871, for \$7,500, without appelles's knowledge, and he therefore brought suit for his quarter, and recovered judgment for \$1,500, from which an appeal was taken.

The Supreme Court said that they should only consider one of the many points made, and that was whether the judgment was against the law. The Court below had refused to give an instruction to the effect that the agreement was champertons and void. Blackstone defined champerty to be "A species of mainterance, and punishable in the same manner, being a bargain with the plaintiff or defendant campipartito to divide the land or other matter sued for between them if they prevail at law, wherefore the c

have the case to completely at his access and would thus be enabled to acquire the client's property in the most dishonorable manner. To allow champerty would be to permit temptation to the avaricious and unscrupulous in the profession that would from the very nature of things load to great abuses and oppression.

with the great body of the profession is honest and understand and set on the duties and understand and set on the duties are the controlled on the set of the profession in the set of the profession is honest and understand and set on the duties are the set of the past, some who gain admission that notifier have the integrity nor the knowledge necessary to restrain them from dishonorable means in practice. Usually, a person will not employ an attorney unless he tests assured of his honesty as a man as well as his ability as an attorney. Having this confidence, all must see at a glance that if would give the attorney humeness power over his client, and with this power all must see that to permit him to make dumpertous contracts would be to place the client in the power of the attorney. Professional duty requires that advice given should be honest, fair, and unreserved, but where the weak in morals or the victous are consulted, and they see and determine to embrace the opportunity to make a champerous contract, how can we expect them to give fair and unreserved advice at the commencement or in conducting the litigation? The just, the good, and the upright require no restraint; but the victous or immoral should be freed from temptation.

At all times in the past champerty has been found as

but the vicious or immoral should be freed from temptation.

At all times in the past champerty has been found a source of oppression and wrong to the property-owner, and a great amnoyance to the community. To allow it to assume when you have the number would be analy there would be a strong temptation to annoy others by the commencement of suits without just claim or right, merely to extort money from the defendant in buying his peace. Such practices have been denominated a crime, makes in a sea and such extortions from others or by the oppression of a client is unquestionably a great moral delinquency that no dovernment regarding of the rights of its citizens should ever tolerate. We see that it is as liable now to abuse as it ever was, and would be as anjurious to other community as to other communities in the past, and this Court has repeatedly held that the common law misdemeanors may be purished in this Sixte emises abrogated by

and would be as an intrious to our community as to other communities in the past, and this Court has repeatedly held that the dominon law middemeanors may be punished in this State unless abrogated by statutory exactment. Now, has this common law offense been repeated? We think not. The General Assembly hirst defined the offenses of barrairy and maintenance, but the offense of champtery is not named. And as at common law, all three of these offenses were regarded as separate and distinct, and as 28 Beitish Parliament enacted separate laws in reference to each, and as they were enforced by distinct proceedings, we may regard them as different offenses, although champtery is and to be a species of maintenance. Them if the 108th section of the Criminal Code would not embrace this offense, it is in force as a common law misdemeanor, and we do not see that if does.

The Supreme Court then discriminates between the present case and that in 18 lill. In the latter case the Court seld there seemed to be a champertous agreement, but it was abandoned by mutual consent, and the attorney sued for the value of his sarvices and recovered a money verdict. The question was not a question of champerty or maintenance, but whether an attorney could recover a fair compensation for professional services, in examining titles, making purchases, and readering legal services in secting titles to land thus purchased. It was held a person could recover to such work. The Court then refers to the tases of Gulbert vs. Holmes, and Slean vs. Shumway, both as yet unreported, where the same law is laid down as in the present case. The case of Scoley vs. Ross. 18 Ind., 117, is mentioned with approval as reviewing the whole body of American decisions, and deciding that such a contract as that in question was champertous. The court then concluded with saying that the policy of the common law was to protect persons from harrassing litigation, and hence it would not allow a person claiming an interest in the subject matter of the litigation to interm

DIRECTING DECISION ON MARINE INSURANCE. In the matter of the claim of W. P. Cardwell against the Republic Fire Insurance Company, decided yesterday by Judge Biodgett, an interming point was raised. Cardwell owned the

schooner "D. O. Dickinson," and insured her for \$5,000 in the Republic Insurance Company for the season of 1869. A note for the premium was given, with a clause in it, and

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Stiles Burton, deceased; grant of administration to Ann W. Burton, under an approved bond of \$390,000. The surceites are F. Tuttle, William Blair, Samuel G. Tavlor, Le Grand S. Burton, Ira Holmes, and Begjamin B. Holmes. Grant of guardinahip was also issued to the same party as guardina of Stephen L. Burton, minor heir to the estate, in approved bonds of \$200,000, with F. Tuttle, S amuel G. Tavlor, and Le Grand Burton.

Tattle, 8 amuel G. Taylor, and Lettrand Burton as sureties.

In the bastardy case of Anna Maria Bertels vs. A. Gustav Ohlsberg; order committing defendant to jail for failure to furnish bonds.

Grant of administration was issued to Isabella Flower, to administer upon the estate of Julius Lucius Flower under an approved bond of

\$12,000.

The claim of James Durham for \$25, against the estate of John S. Brown was allowed.

In the matter of F. Kelly, an insolvent debtor; application for discharge under the insolvent act, continued till to-day at 2 o'clock

solvent act, continued till to-day at 2 o'clock p. m.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George Wells was tried for the larceny of 10 yards of clock of L. Sadier; verdiet guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for six months in the House of Correction.

Thomas Johnson pleaded guilty to the larceny of a horse, wagon, and harness from M. N. Hurd and C. O. Perripe. Bemanded.

Edward Quinn pleaded guilty to the larceny of three cows from James Scott. Remanded.

James Brady pleaded guilty to the larceny of three cows from James Scott. Remanded.

James Brady pleaded guilty to five indictments for larceny, —first, a horse from P. MacMahon; second, a horse and buggy from J. H. Brayton; third, a horse from John Dang; fourth, two sets of harness from J. N. Lally; and, fifth, a set of harness, saddle, and two buggy-tops from J. N. Lally. Remanded.

JUDGE GARY—50, 63, 53, 60, 61, 63 to 76.

JUDGE MOORE—5, 78, 188, 194 to 209.

JUDGE BOOTH—95 to 110.

JUDGE TREE—64 to 80; except 71, 73, 74, 75, 77.

JUDGEMENTS.

JUDGE BOOTH—99 to 110.

JUDGE TREE—64 to 80; except 71, 73, 74, 75, 77.

JUDGE TREE—64 to 80; except 71, 73, 74, 75, 77.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J/R. Hull et al.
vs. Robert A McCielland, \$700.13—11. D. Garreit va. Vienna Whittler, \$438,32—H. J. Thompson vs. Jacob Schoel, \$167,46—R. E. Jenkins vs. John M. Siephens, \$206,69—8ame vs. J. M. Stephens and Richard Duvail, \$80,96—John Baldwin, 3r., vs. G. S. Hubbard, Jr., \$200.

JUDGE GARY—R. H. Gemsby vs. F. M. Donley and M. S. Donley, \$388,67—Eittle L. Hopkies vs. D. S. Estabrook and W. W. Wood, \$1,137,32—G. W. Reem et al. vs. Laure Taylor, \$300.

JUDGE JAMESON—I. H. Buldenweck vs. John Anderson, H. Mickelson, Nels Nilson, G. Gabrilson Lars Larson, H. Thomasen, S. Lund, B. Hastad, and P. Hassh, Trustess of our Savior's Church; verdict, \$295,05, and motion for new strial.

Chrutt Court—Judge Roberts—Frank Lawells, Jr., et al. vs. City of Chicago; verdict, \$1,200, and motion for new strial.—Hiram Martin vs. S. J. Walker; verdict, \$3,098,65.

JUDGE BOOZH—Robert Vasey, nsc, stc., vs. The Eigin National Watch Company, garnishees, \$27,50.—William Shumsker vs. W. W. Corbet; verdict, \$150, and motion for new trial.—E. B. Mauretson vs. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, \$74.—James Augustus vs. Edward Keesey, \$29,92.

JUDGE CHRISTIANCY'S SUCCESSOR. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 9.—Just now there is Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 9.—Just now there is a good deal of canvassing for a candidate to fill Judge Christiancy's place on the Supreme Bench. Many names are mentioned. Among those most prominent are Charles Upson, of Coldwater; Ashley Pond, of Detroit; John M. Edwards, of Kalamazoo; and Mr. Marston, of Bay City, late Attorney General. Mr. Edwards is a leading awyer, and an old citizen of this place, familiar, by over twenty years of practice, with the laws of Michigan and the common law. He is a gentleman of culture, and of the purest-private and public life.—possessing, his friends think, the qualities and education eminently fitting hum for the Bench. He has time and again been urged by the people to accept the position of Circuit Judge of this district, when it was much larger than at present, and even at the last vacancy; but his large business prevented his acceptance. His friends now urge his acceptance of the candidacy in the issue which is being made; and, if nominated, there can be no doubt of his election. He would prove a worthy successor to Judge Christiancy. His Republicanism is undoubted; and, while he latmasif would not enter personally into the struggle for the nomination, there is no doubt he would be gratified with the nomination. THE SOUTH PARKS.

ber for \$5,000 in the Republic Insurance Company for the season of 1863. A note for the premium was given, with a clause in it, and also in the policy, to the effect that if the note was not paid by the \$5 dt of October, 1869, the full amount of the premium should be considered as earned, and the policy become would while the note remained unpaid. The schooler so meured ran aground on the morning of Oct. 8, on Shambeury Reof, while on a trip from Quonte to the cago. The crew week not able to a Menomine in his yawl, and telegraphed here to his agent to pay the note, which was done at 1130 a.m. of the same day. About 4 o'clock of the next day, Oct. 9, a gaie sprang up, and, the schooler still being fast aground, she went to paced.

The Company refused to pay for her loss, and after it went into bankruptey Cardwell filed his claim for \$5,014.12 its means a state of the policy will be premium remained unpaid, and if payment was made before the capitation of the policy when the premium remained unpaid, and if payment was made before the capitation of the policy was the premium of the interval in which the policy was the premium continued to the contract Judge Hodgett said was sound, and was so considered by coupsel on both sides.

The material point then was, when did the loss occur, within the spirit and meaning of the policy? Was it when the vessel is tranded in all developed the court of the policy? Was it when the vessel is tranded in all developed the policy? Was it when the vessel is tranded in the policy was paid, and so it was not in force when the vessel stranded to the force when the vessel stranded to the hopping was inhoperative until the policy was paid, and so it was not in force when the vessel stranded to the hopping was inhoperative until the policy was paid, and so it was not in force when the vessel stranded to the hopping was inhoperative until the policy was paid, and so it was not in force when the vessel stranded to the hopping was inhoperative until the policy was paid, and so it was not in f

amount of work completed that would committer when the vessel loss when the prenum not was the vessel loss when the prenum not was paid on the morning of Oct 9

the Jadge thought the protimals cause of the
me on she was beyond the courted of
our crew, and finespable of performing the
metomes of suity. The cleanmant acknowledged
ask the policy was moregative until the policy
sessel strandard, buthe instancts the gale was the
coverent tought different and this the strandard that the instanct of the disaster. The Judgesessel strandard that he instancts the gale was the
coverent tought different and that the strandard
fall in the work so as to suppose her, and ask
are the rown living.

Maggie Crampton complains that her husband
all not work so as to suppose her, and ask
are the rown living.

Anna Massa puray for a divorce from her imband, August Masse, on account of his descrition
and adultery.

The haces of Mchiturry vs. The Second
Receiver.

A discharge from washripter was issued to R.

D. Heury and another to S. Biscon.

W. A. Tallot, H. D. Wilmarth, C. W. Wilkins,
C. P. Day, and G. B. Meston and Jans.

C. P. Day, and G. B. Weston and Jans.

M. Backs and A. A. Tripp for \$5,000.

W. A. Tallot, H. D. Wilmarth, C. W. Wilkins,
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The French of a significance of the significance of th

riotics.

SEWERS AND ROADS.

The following is a list of the sewers and roads built since the organization of the Commission:

Site. Length feet. 500
30-inch brick sewer 1,408
27-inch brick sewer 3,300

ewers, 5x5 to 3x3..... 4 1-10 miles water-pipe...22,065

They had also acquired title to, partially paid for, and assumed liabilities on, the following amount:

fore concluded to make the tax for an amount simply sufficient to cover their interest, namely: \$150,000. As it since appears, it was unwise, for the business of the following year was unprecedentedly good, and time has proved that the taxes of that year were paid more cheerfully than at any time since. The result was loss of at least \$100,000 to the Commission. The delinquent taxes for the previous years are as follows:

 Iows:
 \$209,200.82

 Folal tax levy, 1876.
 \$209,200.82

 Folal tax levy, 1871.
 149,501.89

 Folal tax levy, 1872.
 299,503.22

 Per tax 1809, double payments, interest on forfeitures, etc.
 516.80
 \$748,754,59

.\$748,754.53

6.—After twelve hours' ride on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, I arrived at this flourishing village, which is situated midway between Muskegon and White Rivers, in the centre of the great lumbering region. It is driving a flourishing trade, and bids fair driving a flourishing trade, and bids fair to be the most important trading point in the country. It contains 700 inhabitants, and has several large saw-mills, a stave-factory, and a tannery, in successful operation. The snow is about 18 inches deep, which makes fine sleighing, which the lumbermen are improving to a good advantage. It has been an excellent winter, so far, for lumbering, and a large quantity of logs are being put in,—far greater than for many years previous; it is thought by many that entirely too many logs are being put in, and that it will materially leasen the price of lumber the coming season.

many years previous; it is thought by many that entitiely too many logs are being put in, and that it will materially lessen the price of lumber the coming season.

The principal political excitement seems to be over the prospect that the Legislature will abolish the office of County Superintendent of Schools, as an attempt has been made, at each session since this office has been established, to abolish it, and it now seems that its enemies are about to be successful. The teachers throughout the State, and the friends of education generally, are putting forth their best efforts to maintain the law as it is, and they certainly have the argument on their side, for in no State where this law has been in force has it been abolished, but, on the contrary, it has proved to be the most successful plan for advancing the cause of education and raising the standard of scholarship in teachers; and it is to be hoped that the enemies of liberal education may not be successful in their efforts to abolish this office.

Republicans generally do not express much regret at the defeat of Senator Chandler, for there has been a growing dislike to him for several years; but it is to be regretted that a more positive men, it is now—men who will stand fearlessly at the front, and beat back the tide of revolution which threatens us,—especially so now when both Houses of Congress are filled with unrepentant Rebels and their Northern allies, who are only seeking for another opportunity to plunge us again into civil war. The Senator-cleci is an able lawyer, and a member of the Supreme Bench, but has had little experience in politics. He is considered sound on the financial question,—i. e., he is in favor of "hard money,—which, to my mind, is the only sound policy; but sinancial questions and all others fall into the background as the ghost of Democracy emerges from its grave, arm in arm with the "Lost Cause."

PODD-FELLOWS' HALL DEDICATION.

with appropriate services. The hall proper is 40 by 60 feet, with suitable ante-rooms, and is

40 by 60 feet, with suitable ante-rooms, and is furnished with most exquisite taste, from original designs, in French walnut. It is, without doubt, 'the most elegant lodge-room in the State, and is the free-will offering of individual members, without touching the treasury of the lodge. The membership includes many of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Racine.

After the ceremonies of the Ritual were concluded, eloquent addresses were made by the Rev. John Allison, of Oconomowoc; the Rev. A. C. Fish, of Racine; and the venerable David McDonald, now of Chicago, but for many years a resident of Bacine, and one of the few survivors of the honored men who instituted the first lodge of Odd Fellows in the State of Wisconsin. The music was furnished by a select choir, under the leadership of Prof. Prichard.

This evening the dedicatory ball is taking place, and is passing off gaily.

This evening the dedicatory ball is taking place, and is passing off gaily.

Beath of the Kurfursten—The Last of the race in Germany, Jan. 12.—With the lately-deceased Kurfursten, from Hessen, the last of the race in Germany, both titulary and bodily, died out. The Kurfursten Frederic William, opposing Prussis in the war of 1866, was carried to Stotin, but, upon absolving his people from their oath of allegiance, he was released. He constuntly and confidently looked forward to his restoration, and sent a paper to the Prussian Ministry expressing his designs to this effect consequently, his private means, which had been promised him at Stettin, were withheld. He afterwards went to an estate near Prague, where he resided at the time of his death with his family, a wife and eight; children. His wife being the divorced wife of a Prussian officer, none of the children are eligible to his title, and must be satisfied with that of Prince and Princess of Hanau, a dignity to which his wife raised. The Kurfursten was thoroughly a bad man, and has left behind but few friends, and fewer acts that are creditable to his name. Immediately after the news of his death was received here, the Emperor telegraphed permission for his body to be huried in Cassel, according to the expressed wish of the deceased, and also signified his intention of caring for and pensioning the members of his household.

The body was escorted to the boundary by an Austrian regiment. There it was received by the Saxon troops and transported to Cassel, where it was taken from the depot to the vault in a hearse drawn by eight magnificent Isabelia colored horses which had always been a favority color of the Kurfursten. The lineal heirs of the Kurfursten have long since given in their allegiance to Prussia, and Landgrafen Frederic William George Adolph, the next in succession, who married a nices of the Emperor, the daughter of Prince Karl, has been given the fittle of their second in a line of inheritance. In olden times, when Austria stood at the head, it

Bill King.

Prom the New Fork Sun.

There is news from the Hon, William S. King, of Minnesota, the celebrated individual who has such valuable information respecting the Pacific Mail bribery. The intelligence now received does not exactly bear upon that subject, but it will be appreciated with interest, nevertheless. If Mr. King was in this city not a great while since. "What," he inquired of a gentleman whom he met, "what do you think of the Beecher case?" "Well," answered this gentleman, who is a firm believer in the innocence of Mr. Beecher, "I don't know what to think of it." "Ah," replied the Hon. Mr. King, "I am afraid it is a very bad business. Row, I sometimes swear,

and occasionally drink whisky, and I may even now and then do other things that are not quite right; but I tell you I am very sorry for this Brooklyn scandal, especially on account of the harm it will do to the cause of religion."

It must be a great consolation to Mr. King, in the temporary retirement where he now avoids an obtrusive notoriety, that he has always preserved such a lively interest in the cause of morality and religion.

THE CINCINNATI LIBRARY.

An Attack by Librarian Vickers upon Ex-Librarian Poole, Now of Chi-

Ex-Librarian Poole, Now of Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
CINCINNATI, O.. Feb. 10.—Thomas Vickers,
Librarian of the Public Library of this city, in
his annual report goes for Librarian Poole, his
predecessor, now of Chicago, with a sharp stick.
For instance, speaking of Mr. Poole's last annual
report, he says:

The important fact hidden under the term, "German
and French Literature," is, that the 12 per centum
and French Literature," is, that the 12 per centum
and french as the 73 does of the remaining 68. Thus we
have 83 per centum of faction circulated by the
Public Library of Cincinnati during the official year
cading June 21, 1872,—an schievement equaled in kind
only by the Public Library of Chicago. It is sufficient
for the present to add that the above ingenious classification no longer exists in this Library, and that the
practice of buying large numbers of duplicates of the
trashiest novels, to supply the domain for them when
they appear, and thus "work up" the circulation, has
been discontinued.

THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

Special Dispatch to The Obtono Tribuse.
ST. PAUL, Feb. 10.—The Merchants' International Steamboat Company, the corporators of which reside at Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Moorhead, and which was organized under the general State law, completed arrangements for next season at a meeting held here te-day.

The Company will run next season two steamers with barges on the Red River of the North. One was shipped in sections from Cinctinati Saturday last, and the other is being transported bodily by rail from St. Croix to Red River. This will make three companies, with eight steamers, operating on Red River.

Frozen to Death in the Water.

The Nashville Banner of the 6th gives the following particulars of the terrible death of two men:

"Aboutdusk last evening, while two men, whose

"About dusk last evening, while two men, whose names we were unable to ascertain, were seated in a cance, engaged in catching the driftwood floating down the Cumberland, not far above the water-works and close to the shore, the cance capsized, throwing them into the cold depths of the river. The river was not very deep at the point where the accident occurred, but, as they were unable to swim, their condition was cartainly a very critical one. Their cance drifted away, leaving them standing in the river, which was of course very cold, rendering them doubly so from the fact that their clothing was esturated with water. They raised their voices to the highest pitch, and cried lustily for help, but the seconds lengthened into minutes, and still none came.

"Their cries were at last heard by a gentleman riding near the bank of the river, and, answering his inquiries, they asked him for God's sake to send a cance out to them, or they would freeze to death. He told them that he did not know where he could find one, but would endeavor to do so, and rescae them from their perilous situation.

"He galloped away on this mission of life and

sound policy; but financial questions and all old so, and rescue them from their perilous sitold so, and rescue them from their perilous situnation.

"He galloped away on this mission of life and death, and at last; and after a long interval of time; as it seemed to be, had passed, procured one and hastened to their succor. As he approached the spot from which he had spoken to them he called to them, but received no response.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 9.—This afternoon, David McDonald Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 137, dedicated their new hall in the new Post-Office building.

REALINE, Wis., Feb. 9.—This afternoon, David their new hall in the new Post-Office building.

Sound perilous situnation.

"He galloped away on this mission of life and death, and at last; and after a long interval of time; as it seemed to be, had passed, procured one and hastened to their succor. As he approached the spot from which he had spoken to them he called to them, but received no response.

After wasting several minutes in this manner without receiving any answer, he went close to the bank, where a sad and ghastly aight met his like its lead to run. Applyite STAR AND CRESORNT gaze. Leading half way out of the water, with their hands clutching in a firm death-grasp some bushes, were the unfortunate men, frozen to death. Their bodies were removed to a suitable place to await the time of their interment."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AND 45 EAST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE PALmer House-Ploutiful table; rooms heated; \$5 to
87 per week. Best day-board in city, \$4. English family.

205 MICHICAN-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT
moderate price, Good spieronees required.

Turnished room to rent with board, at a very moderate price, Good welcroncer required.

418 AND 420 WABASH AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR 418 AND 420 WABASH AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR 1405 per week, with use of piano; single rooms, \$5.50.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT ALcore rooms; also, side rooms, with or without board.

548 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED Terms to suit. Reference required.

694 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, first floor, with large heating stove; also, single room, for reft, with board.

797 Large nicely furnished front room, with bed-room of; grate fire and register, hot and cold water convenient to both. Very desirable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 16 AND 150 WABASHAV., between Madison and Mopro- sts. First-class board, 87 per week; two in a roum, \$6! day-board, \$5; transient, \$1.4 to \$2 per day.

W OOD'S HOTEL, 34 AND 38 WASHINGTON-ST, opposite Field, Letter & Co.'s rotall dry-goods store—\$2 per day; day board, \$5,50 per week.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND magnificent rosewood planoforts, 1% octaves, agraffe attachment, full iron frame, very fine tone, French grand action, in highly polished case with round corress, richly carved legs and byre. Manufacturer price, \$575. The instrument was taken in frade, we entirely new fan, represented in every respectively. A noticely new fan, represented in every respectively. A noticely new fan, we reacted in every respectively. A noticely new fan, we reacted the every respectively. A NUMBER OF FIANOR AND ORGANS, USED but a few months, for sale for less than hait price. STORY 4 CAMP, 211 Nate-et.

A GREAT VARIETY OV NEW AND SECOND-TISTATE OF THE STATES.

A GREAT VARIETY OV NEW AND SECOND-TISTATES, and planos for rest very low. STORY 4 CAMP, 211 State-8.

A NEW PIANO, UNSURPASSED IN TONE AND finish; most popular make; fully warranted, for sale at 351 Oak-81., near the Lake.

A 7%-OCTAVE PIANO, SQUARE GRAND, ALL modern improvements, first-class make, for sale at a great bargain. 189 North Clark-st., first-floor, less and bargain. 189 North Clark-st., first-floor.

CHICKPRING ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANO-forte, round corners, exceedingly fine tone; for sale, with stool and cover, \$150. Residence, \$45 Michigan-av. ONE KNABE, TWO STEINWAY, AND SEVERAL other first-class pianos, almost now; also, several good organs, for sale very low by JULIUS BAUER & CO., corner State and Monroe-tax, Palmor House.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEINWAY, Chickering, or Knabe pianoturie; must be very chasp; will pay all cash; give full particulars with price. Address, for 5 days, Z 3, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with oapital of \$40,000, in lumber business in
Chicago. Address O 18, Telupos office.

DARTNER WANTED WITH \$200 TO \$500, TO
help introduce something new. Practical little article. Lots of meney in it. No competition. Paying interest given. Address TE, Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED—\$500 WILL BUY A HALF
interest in a light manufacturing business, paying 100
to 569 per cent proint. Full particulars by calling on J.
B. BROWN, at Alford & Co.'s, 166 East Washington-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

166 Washington-st.

PEDUCTION FOR 30 DAYS ONLY YOU CAN BUY
A fine album, work-box, writing-desk, Russis leather
pocket-book, standard books, parior brackets, and all
other is roule in store reduced to 50 cents. Exposition
Dollar Batsar, 10 State-st. and West Madison-st., corner Helated.

DIFUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN COMpotent to teach the English branches and beginners
an piano in a boy's school, and reside in the family, and
who will give has services for board and small remuneration for this winter. Address PRINCIPAL, Tribuns
office.

MACHINERY. WANTED-AN UPRIGHT STRAM-ENGINE OF S. borse power; must be in good order. THOMSON & TEMPLETON. ID Bandolph-st. CITY REAL ESTATE.

SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR A ST iry goods or clothing, a 2-story and basement and lot in good location. Inquire at 181 FOR SALE FOR A PEW DAYS 100X185 PERT ON pays half interest on ground lesse. None but principals and apply. Inquire as Room 8, 186 Madison-st. H. O. STONE. Hed. STUNE.

10 R SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—LOTS
10 R SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—LOTS
10 Very cheap and on casy torms. J. BSALAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

10 R SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—LOTS
10 R SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—LOTS
10 R SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—IN 15 R SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVA

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-30 ACRES IN HYDE PARK, NEAR Baltimore & Ohio Rairoad ahoo, for a dwelling-house on the South Side. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nizon's Building, northeast corner Mouros and LaSalis-sis.

FOR SALE-AT HYDE PARK - FIRST-CLASS residence; one cast of track \$8,00; and one wort of track. large \$-story and basemens brisk. 10 rooms land 3 bath-rooms, gas, water, furnace; near station. ULERICH BOND, & Dearborn-et. PORSALE—GHEAP PORCASH—FINE RESIDENCE
Total Hyde Park. Muss be sold to meet purchase-monthly mortgage at once. Great bargain. ULRIOH & BOND, agouts, 67 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—30,000 BROAD ACRES CHOICE LAND in one body, with a Ill miles river frontage on the north banks of the Kio Grande, at the head-waters of steambost navigation, near Laredo, in the State of Teas; price in cents per acre, \$20,000 cash, balance time. My object is the seal this grant to Caicago capitalists, secure the railroad from San Antonio to the City of Mexico, the Custom-House, and make it the grand crossing of the Rio Grande, and build up a city of our own. Plats, maps, surveys, and a full description can be found in my office. K. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Handolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL. COMMERCIAL AND MORTGAGE PAPER WANT-CURRY, of Tribune Building.

MONRY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 125 Clark-st. UNION TRUST COMPANY, 125 Clark-si.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
M bonds, etc., at LUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 184-.

TO LOAN-IN SMALL AMOUNTS, ON COLLATerals, jeweiry, watches, or diamonds—\$5,000. Address T & Tribune office.

TO LOAN-MONEY IN SUMS OF \$1,000 AND UPTo ward, on city real estate security. SAMUEL GEHR,
10 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN-SO.00 FOR 5 YEARS AT 9 PER CENT
Tribune office.

To good faside property. Principals address X 6. Tribune office.

TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$1,000 OR MORE, ON first-class real estate in Cook Country, or on Illinois farms within 200 miles. B. L. Pransk, Reaper Block.

WANTED-THREE LOANS FROM FIRST HANDS, or one of \$14,000, one of \$5,000, and one of \$6,000, for three years each. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Desthora-st.

WE WANT SOME GOOD APPLICATIONS FOR Boars, long or short true; money in hand. LEVI WING & CO., 55 Dearbora-st.

WANTED-TO BORROW-\$2,000 ON FOUR ACRES of very undoest South Englewood property, at lowest estimate worth \$8,000. Address, three days, V 1, Tribune office. Tribune office.

O PER CENT LOANS ON IMPROVED PROPERTY
Of thicago made, and mortgages bought by LAZAB-US SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce. \$250 6500, \$1,000, \$6,000, \$10,000 TO LOAN ON Agency, 105 Fifth-av., Room 4.
\$400 TO \$600 TO INVEST IN SOME PAYING business; allons and agents need not apply. Address \$45, Tribune office. Address 8-6, Tribune office.

\$1,500 proved inside property only. Apply Mortgage Ioan Agency, 108 Fifth av., Room 4.

\$4,000 - \$6,000, AND \$6,000 TO LOAN FOR SOR paper, Address 508 Halstedas, up-slars,

\$4.000 to LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES. \$5.000 YET ON HAND TO LOAN FOR SIX months at current rates on good collaterals. OLIVER BESSEY, 169 Washingtones.
\$8.000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT 9 soon. BRYAN LATHROP, \$1 Dearburnes. \$100,000 IN HAND TO PURCHASE COM and small amounts; we also have some 8 per cent mones to loan on choice real estate, security must be abundant. EURINE C. LONG & BRO., 78 East Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE. A STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVES, AND TINware to exchange for a farm in Illinois or lows. Address Mrs. J. W. JUDD, Hampton, Reck Island Co., Ill.
TO EXCHANGE SO ACRES OF PINE AND CErailrord citation. Call at 75 Dearborn-at., Room 21.
TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE FRAME RUILDING
with steam power, on leased ground, stitishels for foundry, machine abop, carriage or furniture thanufactory, or
would make a splendid livery stable. Address Room 39
Rosper Block.

would make a splendid livery stable. Address Room Stoaper Slock.

TO SXCHANGE ROUITY IN A SPLENDID BUSI-neas block. South Side, under rent, for cash or animoundered property. Address 2 26. Tribuse edited.

TO EXCHANGE STOCK DRY GOODS, \$5,500; Instrument of the stable stable. State-at.; want improved; small incumbrance assumed. GATES, 400., 169 Bestborn-at.

TO EXCHANGE—COLORADO, KANSAS, AND Missouri property for Chicago improved; will assume. W. E. BROAD & CO., 106 Fifth-av., Room 4.

DURNITURE FACTORY ON THE WEST SIDE, IN

a choice locality, fully equipped with the most improved machinery in first-class running order, with or without lumbor-yard. Manufactures' attention is specially called to the above, as it will be disposed of at a great bargain. For further particulars apply at 126 Statest, Chicago, Ill. st., Chicago, Ill.

No MATTER WHAT YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, or trade, of business, confer with L. P. SWIST & SON, 121 Randolph-st., Room 55.

TO PARTIES DESIRING TO ENGAGE IN A Legitimate business, where the profile are large, and a few hundred dollars only necessary to nivest, we present a business for the merits of which we solicit the most thorough investigation. Call and examine our circulars, see our indersements, and learn all particulars, at Room 14, 143 Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION—WESTON & CO., 198 EAST WASHING-A TON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND SHEGHS, TURBDAYS AND THE DAYS at 10 s. m. Parties wishing to purchase horses at our place can have an opportunity of trying them the day before sale, that they may not be deceived.

A BARGAIN—A NIOE SPAN OF BAY HORSES for pole beggy; zoung, well-matched, and fast. Call at 81 West Monroe-st., from 12 to 4 p. m., for a few days.

at 56f West Monroe-5t., from 12 to 4 p. m., for a few days.

CUTTERS! CUTTERS! A FEW NICE
swell-body outless cheep for each, or will exchange
for a good horse, or safe, or otter property. Apply at
SPRINGERS iron pard, & SSANT CHIMONOHOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S RIG. CONSISTING
of a Brewster top buggy and harness as good as new;
also one very stylish horse; can show better than I mintest, if years of age, and warranted sound and kind, and
sold for no fault whatever, only the owner has no further
tess for them. Apply at private stables, No. 800 Michigan; av.

Typers that will insure their sale in the next few
days. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY, NRABLY NEW, AT
T a bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of
Commerce.

FOR SALE—AND NEW CUTTER, 282; ONR 366. Commerce.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW CUTTER, 220; ONE 366; One \$125, at 222 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CUTTER AND BELLS FOR 425, LE-A GOOD CUTTER AND BELLS FOR 425, at 222 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CUTTER AND BELLS FOR 425, at 222 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CUTTER AND BELLS FOR 425, at 222 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CUTTER AND BELLS FOR 425, at 222 Michigan-av.

LAME HORSES A SPECIALTY—DR. COLEMAN, Veterinary Surgeons of Engished. 166 Kast Madison-st.

O WING TO A CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS, I Veterinary Surgeons of Engished. 166 Kast Madison-st.

O WING TO A CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS, I Veterinary Surgeons of Engished. 166 Kast Madison-st.

O WING TO A CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS, I Veterinary Surgeons of Engished 166 Kast Madison-st.

O WING TO A CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS, I Veterinary Surgeons of Engished 166 Kast Season on Dexter Park in 260. JOSEPH LAMB, 165 Michigan-av.

CLEIGHS—SULIGHS—FOUR LEET OF MY \$35 Ontiers, which I will close out at \$27 cach. G. L. BRADLEY, Mogroco-st., opposite Palmer House.

W ANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CUTTER AND World fook for Winnington coat as \$55 stor. Call at 65 South Cahal-st., up-stairs. SHELDON,

W ANTED—TEAMS, AT BOGLE 4 CO. 8 COAL dock, South Halsied-st. bridge. Steady work, good wages.

GENTS WANTED—to PER DAY—TO SELL THE A Home shuttle sawing machine, price \$25. Reader!! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whother you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sowing machine for family rate, our offenders will show you have to save money. Address JOHN-SON, CLAHK & CO., Chicago, III.

GENTS WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY for the Chicago linea-marker and card-prister. RESSE & MOREY, & West Madison-st. A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE SUREKA NO. A. Chimney Coal-Oil Burners, and 100 other fast-soiling articles, big money sure. For particulars address, M. LURINGTON & BEO., 177 East Madison-st.,

WHEELER A WILSON HALV-CABINET SEW-ing-machine, in perfect order, nost 935, for sale, co. 525. Residence, 45 Michigan-4v. NGER OFFICE OF A. J. MillCHERT, CITY Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, irepaired. Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

NIGER SEWINO-MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFDrice III State-st. Machines sold on mouthly payments; if payments; if payments; if payments; if we have a sold on the series of the series

FOR SALE. TOR SALE SEVERAL FINE QUALITY NEW P mink boss at from \$4 to \$10 each. A genuine mink man and collar, \$5. Residence 145 Michigan.av.

TOR SALE FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAPE. P nearly new, two combination locks, burglar-proof yant, all atom impropringing religious coid at half-press. WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED CLOTH
alesman: best of references required. Addre

W ANTED WAGONMAKER AND painter to go to Kankakee, Ill.; stead good men. Apply to N. L. STOW, 25 South W ANTED TO HIRE A MAN AS POREMAN IN labeling room, capable of superintending twenty hands. Must have experience and good references. WILSON PACKING CO., 177 South Canalo. W ANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BO ers on fine sewed work; can obtain situation; only industrious and temperate Address P 49, Tribune office.

Miscellancons.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING alexans or agest for the State of Illinois, a resident of the State, to take orders from dealers in paper hangings, for account of a large manufacturing house, Address P. O. Rox 2021, Philadelphia; reference required as to experience, ability, and integrity.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NO-CHIMNEY BURNers, and now fast-seiling grideles. American Nor-WANTED—A COLORED BOY, 12 YEARS OLD to make himself generally useful; to one bringing oferences a good home will be given, at \$61 West Adams WANTED-AS OFFICE BOY, A SMART LAD O 14 or il, who can write a fair hand and furnish good reference. Wages, \$3 per week. 187 Washington-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; middle-ago American preferred. At 1b/s North State-at.

WANTED—A NEAT AND COMPETENT SWEDE for Norwegian girl for general nonescock in a small family. Reference required. No. 11 Teouty eligitish-sh, near State.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general bousework—four in the family. Call doors east of Roboy.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO GENERAL SWEDE and GENERAL SWEDE GIRL TO DO GENERAL SWEDE GIRL SWEDE FOR KITCHEN, one for second work. Come prepared to stay. Apply at 12 Swede GIRL SWEDE GIRL SWEDE GIRLS WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK in a family of two. Seferences required. 21 Trenty-sixth-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1556 South Dearborn-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second. WANTED-A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN A BOARD-well. 561 Archorday. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, AT 810 MICHIGAN-WANTED-A GOOD COOK, AT SID MICHIGANWANTED-A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL
housework. Apply at 487 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST ABOUT
housework and sawing; small family, no strie;
American preferred. Apply at 167 North Weils-st.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND
ironer can find a good place in a medium-sized family; must come well recoraneeded from last place. Apply at No. 9 Twenty-skith-st.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND
ironer. Apply 22 West Mourco-st.
WANTED-TWO GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM AND
chamber work; must be tidy and clean. Apply 677
Wabash-av.

Wabashaw.

WANTED - A GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; must be a good cook. Call early, with references, at 341 Wost Adams-st. WANTED—HANDS ON GENTS' BOWS. 129 AND 130 Franklin-st., third floor.

WANTED—2 SEWING GIRLS FOR PANTS-making. Apply as a Dison-st.

WANTED—3 TO MAKE FLOUR SACKS: Only those sequainted with the work need apply. 151 Michigan-av. WANTED-A SMALL NURSE GIRL FROM 10 TO

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL ONE COMPETENT to take charge of small children. Apply at 12 South Park boulevard, second house south of Thirty-fifth-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookleepers. Clerks. &c.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY
Competent bookseeper, where he could have some
outdoor work. Inquire of J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 and
'6 Eandolph-st. ituation wanted as Bookkeeper, Col. lector, or any office work, by a steady young man, with ghest of references and experience. Address B II, ribute office. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF 2
years' experience, in the grovery business; good reference given. Address T 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ROUKKEEPER OF STREET O

Trades.

FFUATION WANTED—TO BARBERS—BY A steady, reliable young mon to learn the barber trade; you references. Address Z. G. Tribune office. Conchmen. Teamsters. Co.
STUATION WANTED—AS CARRIAGE DRIVER
and to work about the house; has the best of references from last place; wages no object. Address Q M.
Tribune effice.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALI Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HO
work by a Swede girl. Apply at 50 Wessen-si in some hotel, restaurant, or large boarding-hot Call at 22 East Washington-st., Room 3, upper floor.

CETUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAB

girls, one as second girl and the other as cock, private family; good references if required. Please ap at 32 Calumnia-av.

Seamstresses.
STUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN LADY to do any kind of family sewing or dressmaking; would go out in families. Ill Carroll-st., between Union and Desplaines-sts.

Employment Agents.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF S. good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Res. DUSK 8/8 office and laundry, of Milwanker-av. TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, ten rooms; water, gas, and bath; near Lincoln Park. C. S. WALLER, 182 LaSalls-st., Room 16.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, I rooms, No. 160 Fourth et. WING & FARLIN, & Rast Washington-st., Room 4. TO RENT-NICE LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM, Turnished, with stove, \$12; up one flight; private family. Also, two entail rooms. 71 West Mandolph-et.

TO RENT-WARASH AV., SOUTHERST CORNER I Jackson-et., two or the pleasantest rooms in the city. Apply in the drug efere.

TO RENT-UPPER PART OF 1160 STATE-ST., 6 rooms. Apply to MEAD & COE, 125 Lexalls-et., Room 8.

TO RENT-ID RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK-Turnished rooms, \$5 to \$16 per month; warm build-TO RENT-VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS,
154 and 168 East Washington-st., Room 44.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM, SINGLE OR EN
cuite, at 48 Konth Clark-st., para Lake. Apply Room
2, third floor. References required.
TO RENT-PLHASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR
unfornished; reasonable; very central. St East
Washington-st., between Clark and Dearborn., Room 11.
TO RENT-be NORTH WELLS-ST., NICELY-FURmished room for a single gentleman in a strictly privale family.

Stores.
TO RENT-STORE NOS. SS AND S SOUTH WATER
st. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 184 Adapt-st. WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED, A PARLOR and bedroom in a business block on South Side, higher up than third floor. Zis, Tchouse office.

WANTED-TO HENT-IMMEDIATELY, TWO small, well-lighted front offices, with vaulis, grains, and water in each, and another larger room, all competing. Address No. Tribunes office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FIVE OR SIX BOOMS, OB a mail cottage, east of Ashlanday, north of Harrison, and south of Madison-etc. N. T. Tribune office.

POUND-ON SUNDAY MORNING LAST, A billd's gild bracelet. The owner can got the same, by paying charges, at 250 Madison-st.

J. OST-ON THE 18TH INST., A POCKETBOOK I dentaining some papers; amonast them was a note of \$50, payable in 30 days, dated 27th January, 185, signed and indopsed by J. Felsanshai & Sons. A reward will be paid for its resum to the Tribune office.

J. OST-A RING SET WITH A LARGE AMETHYBT sounce; marked inside, M.J. S.; the finder will be cutchly rewarded by leaving the same at Mr. Scotter Clarket. I OST—A MEMORANDUM-BOOK, TUESDA, delephi, for Monroe-st., botwom Siste and Clark, or a delephi Theatre, containing sweeter letters addressed in the subject of the subject

TOVES, CROCKERY, AND HOUSE FURNISH-PERSONAL

the weekly ... 3.60 Weekly ... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Postice address in Itali, including State and County.
Remittances insy be made sither by draft, express. Postifice address, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIMERS.

aily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week lathy, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week Address
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn sts., Chicago, Ill. son and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, between earborn and State. Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Halated street, between Mad

ADELPHI THEATRE Dearborn street, corner Mon CHICAGO MUSEUM-Monroe street, between Dear-born and State. "Rip Van Winkle." Afternoon and

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randoloh street, bett MCCORMICK HALL-North Clark street, corner Kin

BUSINESS NOTICES

WE MEAN ALL WE SAY. -FULL SET BEST GUM teeth, 28. Satisfaction or money refunded. Filling, first-class, at half the usual rates. McCHaSNEY, 28 Clark-st. INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIRD PAGE-City, Suburban, and Country Real late. Wants, To Kents, Lost and Found, Musical, arding, and Lodging, Agents Wanted, Household ods, Horses and Carriages, etc., etc., HARD PAGE-Reading Room, Legal, etc., etc., EVENTH PAGE-Reading Room, Legal, etc., etc., EVENTH PAGE-Reading Room, Legal, etc., etc., Modical Cards, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, February 11, 1875.

CHARLES E. DYER has been appointed United States Judge of the Eastern District of Wisconsin to succeed J. H. Howe. Mr. DYER once before refused the appointment.

A scandalous rumor is circulating in Washington to the effect that Tom Scorr and JERE-MIAH BLACK are the present owners of the Choctaw claim. Much good may it do them.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, reliet of STEPHEN A. DOUG zas, has written a letter approving the plan of removing his remains to the University grounds and paying for a monument out of the funds derived from the sale of the present Douglas Park.

A proposition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to compromise all suits against it on behalf of the National Government is given in some detail in our Washington dispatches. On account of the late hour at which it was received, we defer comment.

that the honor of defeating Mr. Carpente shall be divided between him and Judge Doo LITTLE The general impression in Bourbon quarters seems to be that the Democrat who defeated Mr. CARPENTER will be the successor of Howk.

Mrs. Tinton is accused by the correspo ents of prompting the counsel of Mr. BEECHER in the examination of her husband. Whether this is true or not, it is of comparatively small moment. What the people care to know is the true character of HENEY WARD

may be expected to set up their friends the retail business pending the passage of the new revenue law. The 15-cent tax on spirits in store is, of course, a consideration. It applies only to stocks held by wholesale dealers

The United States Senate will almost cerpublic concern; perhaps, also, the House will be called together, in order that the Democrats may have rope enough to hang them-

are anxious to have the Republicans re-enact the franking privilege, in order that the Democratic majority next session may enjoy its benefits. Happily, the outgoing members cannot be counted on to support this proposition, and without their help it has no

The wreckers in Brooklyn were at work or poor Mr. Tillton's reputation yesterday; and it must be said that they carried away some sociates must not suppose, however, that the public cares much what kind of a man Trans The main question affects the standing

FERNANDO Wood complains that his chances of being elected Speaker of the next House are much injured by the Republican support he is receiving. Everybody knows, of course, that the Republicans want the least-respectable Democrat in Congress to be put forward as the leader of the party. At any rate, Wood is as good a representative of the Demparty as BUTLER is of the Republican.

A curious proceeding in the United States Senate yesterday was the refusal of the ma-jerity to incorporate in a bill granting lands to a Pzanour school in Florida a provision benefits on account of color. There is of course some other reason than hostility to civil rights back of the Senate's action; what that reason is, we cannot venture to say. A motion to reconsider the vote has been en-

The substance of a decision by the Su-preme Court of Illinois defining champetry and declaring it to be an offense against the laws of this State, is given in another column of this paper. Champerty, the unlearned reader may not know, is the furnishing by a stranger of money or other valuable assist ance to a plaintiff or defendant, in considers broad grounds laid down by the common law, and holds that lawyers who take suits on speculation may be adjudged guilty of cham-

The Chicago produce markets were very irregular yesterday. Mess pork was sotive and 12 1-2@15c per brl higher, closing at \$18.25@18.30 cash, and \$18.40@18 42 1-2 for rch. Lard was in fair demand and 21-2c per

\$1.05, and closing with buyers at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active and 3-to lower, closing at 84c cash, and 84 3-te for March. Corn was active and declined 1 1-4c, closing at 62c cash, and 69 8-4c for May. Oats were dull and 3-5@ 1-2c lower, closing at 51 7-8c cash, and 52c for March. Rye was inactive and nominal at 97@98c. Barley was quiet and le lower, closing firmer at \$1.11 3-4@1.12 for March. Hogs were in better demand and were firmer; sales at \$6.00@7.25. The cattle and sheep markets were unchanged.

Three heroic members of the House opposed the clause of the Post-Office appropria-tion bill which repealed the Pacific Mail subsidy; and these members were from the Pa-cific Coast. It is remarkable, too, that the gentlemen who voted for repeal objected to a statement of the reasons why they did so. They believed no good would come from spreading the shameful story more at length upon the records of Congress.

A part of the Ways and Means Com new Revenue bill not reported in the after-noon papers yesterday is the section providing for the reimposition of the 10 per cent "horizohtal" reduction of duties ordered by the last Congress. The effect of this section. if it shall be adopted, will be to tax the people twice or three times over, first for the nefit of certain manufacturers, and next for the benefit of the Government.

The House Commerce Committee has reported favorably that Narrow-Gauge Railroad bill which the Senate Committee killed, and which we hoped would sleep comfortably in the lumber-rooms of legislation until the Democrats became masters of the House. Unfortunately, it is not so to be. The House may pass the bill for effect, well knowing that it has no chance of getting through the road and canal construction some hundre millions of dollars at a time when taxes as being increased to meet ordinary expenses i on its face absurd.

Mr J W Mrngrey who is now in th Solicitor's office of the Northwestern Railway Company, read before the Legislature of Visconsin yesterday a memorial on the Northwestern and St. Paul Companies for relief from the operations of the Porral law. His plea was, by all accounts, able and exhaustive, abounding in concise and apt comparisons of the rates prevailing in Wil consin and in other States and countries and establishing the hardships of the Wiscon sin tariff. The Legislature, it is hoped, will repeal or essentially modify the law

So much has been said about the Hoose Tunnel that it has been a great bore in both senses of the word. It is a relief to know that a train has at last passed through it. The tunnel is 25,080, feet long, a trifle less that five miles. This puts it next to the Mt. Cenis bore on the scale of length. Work on it was begun in 1852. Its cost to date has been \$12,000,000. The cost of its entire completion will be \$1,000,000 more. Massachus nas perhaps paid too dearly for her big bore Still, the West now has a new route, in par to the East. The line through the Hoosa Tunnel is only 12 miles shorter than th Boston & Albany Railroad, but the grades are much lighter, so that the cost of transportation will be sensibly less. The Tunnel will loubtless be of substantial value to our growng trade with the Hub.

At the recent meeting of the Temperar Illiance in this city it was decided to prepare an address to employers, asking them to change their pay-day from Saturday to Monday. The important influence of this change upon the habits of employes has been more as it is in every way practical, it ought to commend itself to employers. It would occasion very little trouble in the routine of business to pay on Monday instead Saturday, and it would work no hardship to the employes. The influence of the change would be that, in-stead of squandering his week's earnings in rioting and dissipation on Sunday Monday, the workingman would be more likely to devote his wages to the support of his family, and by the time Sunday came round he would not have a whole week's wages in his pocket to be tempted to squander. It would be better all round-better for the workman himself in keeping him sober better for the employer by giving him a steady workman. It is to be hoped that the em-

ployers in this city will co-operate with the Alliance in securing this simple but effective

Apropos of the proposed increase of the internal revenue tax on whisky from 70 cents to \$1, it is worth while to recall to the Com mittee of Ways and Means that former exmittee of Ways and Means that former experience has shown it to be impossible to collect a high tax on highwines, although the English successfully collect an excise of \$2.50 per gallon. The whole subject was exhaustively discussed by David A. Wells, when Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in his reports, which are accessible to the Committee. He showed that a reduction of the tax one-half doubled the revenue. That a reduction of excessive taxes tends to an increase of receipts, is a familiar principle; that it increases consumption, and stops evasion, adulteration, and other forms of cheating; but it is especially applicable to an article of wide and easy manufacture and general consump-tion, like whisky. The means of evading the duty are so numerous, and, under a high tax like that proposed, the reward of successful ingenuity is so great that every resource of unscrupulous cunning will be ex-hausted to escape the duty. The great success with which these whisky frauds were attended during the Civil War, when the tax was high and the revenue low, is part of our fiscal history. Under the present decreased duty of 70 cents, the collection of the revenue has been attended with difficulties, and the pense of the Government. If these things are resorted to when the profit is only 70 cents a gallon, or part of it, common sense and experience teach that when the profit may be \$1 a gallon rascally distillers will be more venturesome and more successful. Nothing would suit unscrupulous distillers better than the proposed increase, for they

ent less than 15 cents on the aver age. If, then, Congress ventures to increase the tax to \$1 per gallon, they should make such amendments to the law as would fur-nish a reasonable probability of the tax being

lay last struck its first material blow at Mr TILTON in securing from him the admissi that he was the first to give currency to the scandal himself. This does not affect direct-ly the question of Mr. BERGHER'S guilt, but it furnishes the defense a very important element in its theories, and will un-doubtedly be used with great effect when the time comes. In this connection Mr. Thron testified that all his interviews with MOULTON were for the purpose of keeping secret the adulterous relations between BEECHER and Mrs. Tilron; that Mr. BEECHER did not communicate the facts to Mrs. WOODRULL which she made public, but that Mrs. Wood-HULL obtained them "through the open gat mother-in-law, and that this latter found on what had passed confidentially between himself, BEECHER, and MOULTON, told her, and she told all the world." Wha are we to think of a man who, after pretend ing to shield the reputation of his wife for Mr. BEECHES if he divulges the terrible secret, deliberately goes and tells the whole dreadful, scandalous story to a woman, know ing the weakness of the sex when possessed of a secret, and that woman, too, a mother-in-law, who had all the infirmities of the conventional mother-in-law in a most unusu degree. Had THEODORE TILTON desired to find the surest and speediest medium of dis-seminating the scandal he could not hav made a more fortunate selection. Monse, the mother-in-law, did the work in he most thorough manner by handing it ove to the most inveterate scandal-mongers in th whole country, viz.: the Woodhulls. Such fact is, to say the least, very damaging to Mr. Thron's sincerity and his assertions o anxiety to drown or strangle the secret.

Yesterday we pointed out that in the Legis lative inquiry now going on as to the reform of the State revenue laws the injustice o certain provisions in the present system should be remedied, no matter whether the system itself be radically changed or not These three provisions were the tax on mort gages, the tax on credits, and the discriminating tax on capital invested in corporations n considering the justice or policy of these

THE STATE REVENUE LAWS.

taxes, the Legislature may find much truth pertaining to taxation generally that will pable them to vote intelligently. The Constitution of the State provides the the "General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, valuation, so that every person and corpration shall pay a tax in proportion to the aluation of his, her, or its property." This the rule for all general taxation, whether by State, county, city, town, or district authority. The Assessor has to find, list, and value the property of all kinds subject t taxation, and the law specifically enumerate real and personal property; moneys, credits, bonds, or stocks, and other investments; shares of stock of incorporated companies and associations; and all other personal property, including property in transitu to or from this State, used, held, owned, or controlled by persons residing in this State; the shares of capital stock of banks and banking companies doing business in this State and the capital stock of companie

and associations incorporated under laws of this State. The sweeping character of this law is due to the demagogism which treats the possession of capital as criminal, and holds the man who pays the wages of labor to be an enemy of the human family. The law was passed with the alleged pure and the result is, as we have shown, a substantial failure to collect revenue from that source, and in compelling the people of Illipay from 3 to 4 per cent more as interest that they would have to pay were there no such

A few years ago the Pennsylvania Legislature abolished all taxation on mortgages, bonds, notes, due-bills, and bank accounts. The result was that the rate of interest immediately declined on all money offered for loan on real estate security. Six per cent is the usual rate in Pennsylvania for mortgage loans since the repeal of the liability to taxation whereas it was previously 8 to 9 per cent. People in that State can now borrow all the money they want at 6 per cent on landed se-curity, and 6 per cent has also become the common rate of interest since taxing notes and credits was abolished.

In the assessment for 1874 the property specially sought as capital and credit was Moneys of bankers and brokers. Credits of bankers and brokers. Moneys of other than bankers. Credits of other than bankers. Bonds and stocks.

\$74.217.999 Here is the total of the money, and capital, credit, and investments of every kind found in Illinois, and listed for taxation. That is the aggregate accumulated capital which is supposed to be in the State. Now let us compare it with two items only of other

Total horses and cattle..... .\$74,477,944 Here we have the apparent fact that the

fiscate the half or the whole interest; if they lend at all under such circumstances, they protect themselves against all hazards by excting a rate of interest which is fatal to the porrower, and cripples all industrial enter-

We submit to the members of the Legisla ture of Illinois that they calmly consider the effect of a repeal of all lawstaxing mortgages otes, and other credits. Would it not be offer to capital to come here from abroad and seek investment? Illinois would stand prominently before the country as having reached that point of enlightenment that is noney within her borders.

The argument made in defense of this law

against loaning capital is that the Constitu tion is mandatory, - that it says that the Gen eral Assembly "shall" provide revenue by tax so that every person "shall" pay a tax in

we reply, first, that when capital is loaned to any person it goes on the tax-list as property found in the hands of the borrower. The borrower received it in the form of money, but immediately proceeded to corre late it into a house, barn, fencing, cattle horses, implements, stock of goods, or a manufactory of some kind. In any of these shapes money becomes visible and is taxed but the evil done is also in taxing the person who has parted with his money by loaning ittaxing him not on property in his possession but on the promise of his the capital to him upon a certain day in the future. This is the blunder in taxing th promise to repay the capital as well as the capital itself 2. The only thing mandatory in this pro

vision of the Constitution, as we interret it is that when a tax is levied on any specific property, every person holding that class of property shall pay a tax in proportion to the value thereof. There is no difficulty in the way of dropping dogs or horses from the list of taxables, provided all horses or dogs are dropped; sewing machines, agricultural in plements, tools, machinery used in manufactures, or any other article, or all of these, may be dropped from the list of taxables without doing the least violence to the Constitution. If the Legislature shall find that all the "needful" revenue required may be produced by a tax on a single article of property, such as hogs, or pianos, or steam engines, or dry goods, there is no constitu tional objection to abolishing the tax on all other property. If the State can get all its needful revenue from a tax on one des of property, why should it spread the tax over several hundred varieties of property to

raise the same amount of revenue? In devising any system of taxation or framing any revenue law, it should never be overlooked that the wealth and prosperity of the people of the State depend on production, and that, while labor is the machin ry of production, capital is the power that puts labor in motion. Labor must be set at work and compensated; labor must have the materials upon which to apply its skill and strength, and these can only be supplied by capital. We repeat what we said yesterday, that every five thousand dollars invested in what the English call the " plant " and in payment of wages, furnishes a support to at east one family who otherwise would have nothing to do and remain idle; and any law or system of taxation which prohibits or discourages such investment, and excludes such capital from the State, hinders the employment of labor, cuts off the support of those willing to work, arrests production, retards the increase of wealth, and substitutes stagnation and poverty for active industry and Hence it is wicked or ba

TEMPORARY END OF ONE JOB. On the 20th ult. the House rejected the In-ian Appropriation bill rather than pass it with the provision for paying about \$3,000,-000 on account of the "Choctaw claim." On Tuesday the bill and claim reappeared. This claim originated in 1830, and tained its majority in 1851, twenty-four years ago. It was based on an alleged right of the Choctaws to compensation for the failure of the Government to grant them certain lands. In 1852 the Choctaw Council received \$872,-000 from the Government, and in return gave a receipt in full for all clams to any of these lands or compensation therefor. It shared the immortality of its class. The lobby got hold of it. In 1861, skillful lobbying squeezod \$250,000 more out of the Treasury on account of this fraud. Having tasted blood in this way, the lobby has worked the matter ever since. There is no pretense that any sum now paid will ever reach the Indians who have, or alleged to have, unjustly suffered, even if such Indians exist. Gen. McNulta, of Illinois, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, declared, without contradiction, during the debate on the claim on Tues day, that every effort in the Committee to adopt an amendment which should pro-vide that the money granted should be held in trust for the benefit of individual Indian sufferers was defeated! He said, moreover, that all the amendment adopted by the Committee "made it certain that the entire fund would go into the hands of the lobby." Mr. Fort, of Illinois, said he knew one attorney who had a claim of \$120,ected by a vote of 88 yeas to 137 nays. We have called this the end of the job. I

is the end-until the Forty-fourth Congress meets. Under our present system, this job can be brought up for a century, be rejected ninety-nine times, and then, when all the original witnesses are value of the money, credits, stocks, mortgages, time-notes, national and private bank
capital, and all the other forms in which capital is invested, does not equal, though assessstart afresh on its second century, sure of success before 2000 A. D. The remedy for ed at full cash value, the 60 per cent that the following state is the horses and cattle of the farmers of the State! The law fails, as all such laws time for presenting claims. The Hon. Will law Lawrence has already introduced a bill law Lawrence has already introduced a bill lawrence has already introduced by the bill lawrence has already by t must fail, and have always failed wherever tried, in reaching this description of property; but the fact that it is taxable by law furnishes the occasion for the demand of rates of interest at least 50 per cent greater than the actual value of the money at loan.

A striking instance of the operation of these laws aimed at capital was furnished by some counties in New Jersey. The law of the State imposed these taxes, but several counties obtained from the Legislature an exemption of capital trom taxation in such counties. The result was, that, while the people of one part of the State were paying enormous rates of interest and with difficulty obtaining money at all, the people of the other counties had an abundance of money offered them for investment is at the distretion of the local ing money, and taking the risk of losing the principal, will not lend where the tax on the investment is at the distretion of the local ing money, and taking the risk of losing the principal, will not lend where the tax on the investment is at the distretion of the local ing money, and taking the risk of losing the principal, will not lend where the tax on the investment is at the distretion of the local

Government, and may be raised so as to con- thinks this cannot be done without a constitutional amendment. If his view of the case is correct, then let us have the amendment. Not the least of the evils which escaped from the Pandora's box of the War is the crowd of fraudulent claims, 1,300 of which, amounting to over \$20,000,000, are now pending before the House Committee on War-Claims, while the Senate is overrun with others. Congress might sit half-a-century without disposing of all of them, as new ones will forever be springing up like drag-

> THE NEGRO VOTE AT THE SOUTH. We have already expressed the opinion that the surest solution of the political complicaions at the South will be found in a division of the colored vote between existing partie There is no reason why there should not be a diversion of political sentiment among colored voters as well as among white voters. There would be now if the negroes at the South were not afraid to trust the whites. If they were not, they would range themselves on different sides of National issues, State Government, and municipal affairs. Some would conceive to be for their best interest to vote the Conservative ticket; others to vote the Republican ticket. The colored property-holders and tax-payers in Louisiana would probably vote against the extortions of the Kellogg Government, while the colored office-holders and their non-tax-paying constituency would probably vote to sustain the KELLOGG Government. There is not a county, city, or township in the South where the interests of all the negroes are the same, and collectively opposed to the interests of all the white men. But negroes and whites are alike restrained from combining with each other for political advantages or local improvement by the "color line" which has been arbitrarily and foolishly drawn between them. It was instituted originally by the natural antag-onism felt by the blacks against the race who had formerly held them in slavely, and the contempt of the whites for former serfs; but, slavery having been abolished for all time, this natural antagonism would have disappeared before this hour if it had not been fostered and encouraged by designing fire-eaters on the one side and carpetbag politicians on the other. Had the negro vote been distributed between the two parties, the Southern whites would long since

> have been disunited politically. They would no longer have had the common purpose of combating the combined supremacy of the negroes and carpet-baggers. They would have divided (1) on the old ante-War difficulties of the Southern people, which were radical and fundamental, and which have already begun to crop out again; and (2) on the new issues of local government which cannot fail to arise in a populous and progressiv community.
>
> The anomalous position of the colored voter at the South is almost an exact counter part of the foreigner's place in politics wenty-two years ago. The two great parties of the country at that time were the Whig and the Democratic. The Democrats were loud in their dissemination of Jeffersonia professions of equality, and claimed to be the special friends and protectors of the foreignborn population. They also made a practic

of naturalizing the foreigners as soon as they landed in the large cities to which they flocked. The very name of the party-Democratic-was a political magnet to the ignorant emigrant; it embodied in one word all the principles and hopes which led him to abandon the land of his birth and seek political freedom and fraternity in America. The other great political organization was the Whig party. What did "Whig" mean? It had no specific significance for the foreigners; it gave no promise of what they sought. They could only construe it to mean an opposition to the Democratic party. In fact the Whigs, in the eyes of the foreign-born, came to be regarded as aristocratic and exclusive. The result was that the great mass of foreigners, the Irish, German, French, Scotch, English, cast their political fortunes with the Democrats. The allegiance of such foreign element to party was, in addition to the other attractions, a ready inducement for every new-comer to join his fellow-country men. The result was that the for eigners became the controlling element of the Democratic party and of the politics of the North. In some of the large cities they were in an actual majority; in nearly all communities they held the balance of power. Their political supremacy soon made their leaders aggressive and obnoxious. They assumed to dictate, and ignored the claims and rights of the native-born Democrats. They seized a large share of the offices and could enforce their own terms, as they have recently done in a similar combination for running the City Government in Chicago. There naturally came a reaction. There was a strong native-born element in the Democratic party which resented the high-handed and in dictates of the foreign element. There was a numerous native-born element in the Whig party willing to sacrifice their own organization in order to defeat the foreigners who had so frequently defeated them. The result was political combination known as "Know-Nothings," who, despite the un-American nature of their bonds, swept the country for a time, from one end to the other, like a

whirlwind. Here was a nativity-line corresponding in character and effect to the color-line at the South. It was the organization of one home race of men against several foreign races banded together for offensive operations, The new combination threatened dire results, and it is not possible to tell what calamities might have come if it had not been broken up by the overpowering slavery question. Riot and bloodshed, church and school-house burning, had already been begun in some large Atlantic cities. At this dangerous juncture, a new issue intervened to divide and scatter the foreign-born success before 2000 A. D. The remedy for this must be sought in a limitation of the time for presenting claims. The Hon. Will.

IAM LAWRENCE has already introduced a bill which provides that no claim shall be audited or paid unless it is filed with the proper officials within six years after the right of action accrues. This is a good idea as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. For a fraudulent claim can still be filed and then pushed for years innumerable. The real remedy is to be sought in taking this claim business out of the hands of Congress entirely, and transferring them to a high Court. It is not legislative, but judicial business. Congress is physically incapable of passing, with exact justice, upon these pretended liens on the Treasury. Besides, the opportunities for corruption and the consequent temptations are too great. Every one of these petitions abould transfer them entirely to its jurisdiction, there would be an enormous saving in legislative lime and public money. Judgs Lawarans

of the Know-Nothing excitement. It may not require any great national issue like the slavery question to accomplish this; it may be brought about by various local issues, such as taxation and administration. There are already indications of it, though as yet faint. In the last election in Louisiana, several thousand blacks voted the Conservative ticket, and the testimony before the Congressional Committees shows that it was not on account of intimidation. Once started, the natural division of the blacks of the South between existing parties will work itself out rapidly. The division of the whites into two parties will follow immediately. The contest over the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate from Tennessee showed how strong the old political divisions of the South are to this day; they were the issue of Johnson's election. The division between the Conservatives of the Louisiana Legislature on the proposed compromise is another in-stance of their readiness to separate into two camps. When the color-line shall be once obliterated, the whites of the South, now practically united, will be divided, and the negro voter will receive an equal consideration from all political parties in the field. There will be no more talk of intimidation or ter rorism. Both sides will bid for and court and electioneer colored voters, each side offering them a share of the offices; and the dema gogues of each faction will be seen shaking hands with the colored men, flattering the women, and kissing their babies.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE. A few days ago things looked more hopeful Louisiana. The action of the majority of

the Conservative members of the Legislature, in submitting a compromise to the Congressional Committee, afforded a hope that at last the wretched demagogical agitation would cease. But the skies are again clouded over. It will be remembered that the original compromise was pressed by the country members of Louisiana, whose interests were suffering by this constant turmoil, and was opposed by the New Orleans members, headed by fire eater Wiltz and the maudlin McENERY. country members made an honest effort to restore peace and order, and one which would probably have been accepted except by the extreme Kellogo partisans. The 27 votes which were cast against it were mainly from New Orleans, and were the votes of political speculators, partisans, and wordbummers, seeking for political aggrandizement and figuring for offices. The crowds which met in public meetings to protest against the compromise were the political iff-raff and scum of the city, whose interest it is to keep alive the agitation and excitement for partisan purposes. This mischief-making element of the Democracy in the City of New Orleans has at last, it seems, been able to intimidate the country members. It has called them "traitors," menaced them, bullied and badgered them, and at last whee dled them into the acceptance of a fresh proposition, which was adopted in the Demoratic caucus on Tuesday, and handed to Mr. WHEELER, of the Committee of Investigation, on the eve of his departure for Washington. The exact contents of the proposition are demands a reorganization of the House, and proposes certain measures which would result in a refusal to recognize KELLOGG or his Government. As neither McENERY no WILTZ are reported as opposing the proposi-tion, and the New Orleans Bulletin, which hitherto has been a violent fire-eater and incen diary, has suddenly become an admirer of the Democratic proposition, it may be assumed that its general purport has been correctly reported, and that the Committee of Seventy and the political bummers of New Orlean have succeeded in committing the country be carried out. If such be the character of this proposition, the situation reverts to its original chaotic status, and we may look for a New Orleans, namely, the investigation of ost sight of in the general noise and confu-

A few years ago, the method of choosing the subordinates in the Civil Service of Hindostan was changed. Before that time they had been appointed much as ours are now. Relationship or favoritism had caused the se-lections. There were two important distinctions, however, between the English and the American system, which prevented the former from sinking to the depth of the latter. In the first place, the appointments were mostly made from among the younger members of the aristocratic ring which rules England. The appointees were, therefore, apt to be gentlemen,—at least on the outside,—and were honest. The ward-politician, who is bribed by a place in our standing army of office-holders to work for a par-ticular candidate, is not represented in the Civil Service of the British Empire. In the second place, a man thus appointed kept his place during good behavior. His retention of it did not depend upon the political success or failure of his patron, to that patron's campaign-fund. Still, despite these two radical differences, the evils of the system of appointment were felt. Competitive examinations were introduced. The new method has not been a complete success. The proud, keen Hindoos complain that some of their recently-appointed rulers are not gentlemen. The exam not always resulted in the choice of the best scholars. These points have been used to since the adoption of substantially the same plan is urged in this country, to see whether the Indian experiment has been, on the whole, a success or a failure, and whether the causes of such failure as there has been do not belong to the manner, rather than the substance,

of the reform.

In Macmillan's Magazine for last August,
Mr. W. B. Scoones published the text of a
paper submitted by him to the Indian Council on the present method of selecting candidates for the Civil Service of Hindostan. His dates for the Civil Service of Hindostan. His position gives great weight to his views. He regards the reform as of great practical value, and attributes its occasional failure to outside causes. Among the disturbing influences he puts the constant change of examiners, so that marks are given on different scales of merit each year; the narrow limits of age (17 to 21 years of age, within which the constant

advantage in Hindostan than it would here, because the Hindoos are a subject keen, proud, and sensitive. They have t treated with great tact and finesse. At same time it must be acknowledged that competitive examination throws the door into the Civil Service open to any rough or knave with brains, unless something more than mere intellectual acquirement is asked of can-didates. It is true that education brings some refinement with it, but the amount varies. So does the concomitant honesty. Perhaps the best safeguard against the danger would be to require satisfactory certificates of good character, and to give the examiners power to reject any candidate, however high his marks might be, who say and to them deficient in the requisite moral qualities. The removing power of the Bresident

is an additional safeguard.

It is evident that the defects in the remethod of making appointments to the Indi Civil Service can be cured. They are not, then, as American believers in the "spoils-of war" doctrine have claimed, arguments against Civil-Service Reform here. glad to know, on the high authority of Mr. Scoones, that the new method, despite its defects, has been a substantial success in In-

SMUGGLING AT NEW YORK. A few days ago the merchants of New York were terribly shocked by the fancied discovery that Chicago importers were hav-ing their goods appraised at too low rates. A special agent of the Custom-House came out here to investigate the matter. He did so and the bubble vanished. Now it appears that these New York men, who were so any. ious about Chicago tricks, have been calmly buying smuggled goods, knowing them to be smuggled, themselves. Consistency makes

no show in their jewel-cases. The New York Bulletin is busy exposing the various schemes of these respect smugglers or their confederates. A common trick is to import several cases of goods, two or three of which are packed with a different quality, and sometimes with an entirely dif-ferent article. The driver of the bouded cart is bribed to take these particular cases to the Appraiser. He does so. The whole lot is then passed according to these misleading specimens. By a mere chance, eight cases of "hosiery" were lately seized at Hoboken. They proved to be filled with silk. Had they passed, the duty on them would have be ess than \$300. The duty on the silk would have amounted to \$12,009. The margin of \$11,700 was large enough to justify a good

deal of "hush-money."

When articles have been smuggled into the country, in this or some other way; they are sold to "reputable" firms. The Bulletin of Feb. 4 contains a report of the examination of WILLIAM H. TALCOTT, manager of H. B. CLAPLIN & Co.'s business, in which TALCOTT testifies that he has bought at least three lots of silks from a man named GRAFF at prices 15 per cent "less than silks could be imported for." The aggregate of the three purchases was \$96,000. The intelligent Tarcorr swore that his suspicions were not excited by the price GRAFF put on his goods. Such sweet confidence in human nature is rare. The Bulletin has the following report of an interview with H. B. CLAPLIN on the subject :

view with H. B. CLAPLIN on the subject:

In answer to inquiries made by a Bulletn reporter,
H. B. CLAPLIN, Esq., stated that he had, as represented, been in the habit of purchasing silus offered him in this market at less than they could be imported for and sold without ruinous less. He said his firm, as in fact most others, had been compelled to do this it self-protection, to which course he had been advised by high officers of this port. As to the motive for such advise from a revenue officer, whose business if is to protect the revenue, he said it was for the purpose of letting these evidently-smuggled goods go into the hands of well-known merchants, who would assist the officers in detecting the smuggleers and the assist the officers in detecting the smugglers and the

We agree with the Bulletin that the reason given by Mr. CLAPLIN for his connivance with markably "thin,"

Two or three Custom-House officials have admitted that smuggling cannot be entirely noteworthy truth. It cannot be stopped to run the risk of trying to eyade it, smuggling will go on. English and French experience has shown this. If the duty on silks were reduced from 60 to 30 per cent, the revenue yielded by it would probably be greater, and we should be spared, the unpleasant knowledge that the best firms of New York

are encouraging smuggling. some members of the Legislature at Spring field, incidentally suggested the possible un-constitutionality of laws passed since 1876 amendatory of laws in force prior to the new Constitution. The practice has been to amend these old laws by mere reference to them, without setting them forth at large in dicate that such was the opinion of the Court of which he is a member, nor that such would be the decision of that body, but his suggestion is sufficiently important to direct the General Assembly to exercise care. direct the General Assembly to exercise care.

The provision in the new Constitution relating to this subject is in the thirteenth section of the fourth article, and reads:

And no law anall be revived or amended by refarence to its title only, but the law revived or amended shall be inserted at length in the new act.

The object of this provision was a wise one, and its proporties has been established by expendity proporties.

and its propriety has been established by ex-perience. The present city charter of Chicago is a specimen of the results of amend-ing and reviving laws, and parts of laws, by reference to their title only. The Constitu-tion sought to correct this evil of patched and complicated legislation by requiring the law revived to be in fact re-enacted, and the smended sections reproduced as amended a length in the new act. How far the Legis length in the new act. How far the latter has disregarded this provision we do not know; but the impression is that man; laws are defective, if not void, because of the neglect of this provision. The suggestion by Judge McALLISTER will be of great value to the State if it has the effect of compelling the Legislature to a strict compliance with this Legislature to a strict complia most excellent requirement of the

PATRICK O'HATE, has inte Paratox O'Hara, has introduced a but in Illinois Legislature to abolish that immemo-rial and peculiarly American custom of "treating." Mr. Paratox O'Hara's bill pro-"treating." Mr. Parsion O'Hara's bill p vides that any person asking another to dri any intoxicating drink shall be fined as where from \$20 to \$100. Mr. P. O'Has

ert of "treating" will ways of getting round it, neath it, and through it. that the person who asks and thall be punished, but it pro-lor the man who asks his nigar, or, better still, a fried luid hospitality; for the nite man who wants his fe thing to strengthen his good to dispel his cares; for the in who wants his companion the chemical man who was nominate his poison; or for who desires that his friend sh In this and numerous other w hospitable thoughts intent dition to the individual es nation, we fear, would rise against this measure as an press a time-honored custom forefathers and to the popular beans on Sunday and fish b If Mr. O'Ham proposes to treating, he has the good w triend of temperance, for parent of half the drunkenness tor it, very few persons would in a state of intoxication. In where the social custom disco ing, very little drunkenness

It is a rather remarkable fact

It is a rather remarkable fact known artists have died within a A few days ago we noticed the fact, and the fact was a prominent portrait process. The last mails the fact was a prominent portrait process. The last mails the fact was a produced since The process of the fact was a pupilled in Paris. He was a pupilled in Paris. He was a pupilled in Paris, and Louis the parton. In 1853 the Sultantal his patron. In 1858 the Sultan tomer, and at his orders he pa pieces. Then returning to Par the Empress patronized him. able painter in Europe. On the the distinguished landscape as pois Miller, a pupil of Paul I at Barbazon, in France. Since :
devoted student of rustic I province of art he has risen to nence. The last death to be re Grizzent Bunciso, the well-kno-ist, and founder of the Water who died on Sunday last at Rivers 33d year. This mortality a artists is something vary unusu act as many of equal promined year as have already died sin

The question or Senator Ca lican orthodoxy has been raise vehemence by the press of the parties that it is time an answ parties that it is time an answ kind should be given as soon as haps the most reliable authoritie of his faith are the newspapers and, upon turning to those for in found that his Republicanism is pord a question among those qualified to judge of it. The La Crosse, the Republican, regathe Democracy to claim him as I Cameron, it says, began political Whig. At the close of the Vhig. At the close of the radical ground upon the question frage; "and to-day, while R weak and vadillating type are a sustaining the Administration in sontroversy and commuting the marger State to the control of the merce and assassins of the McEngar reserved and emphatic in his ind policy pursued by Gen. Gnas vincing, we clip from the Rep

taffe upon everything and ever lines of the regular, straight 1 shot, if the State of Wisconsin the tooth-comb, it would have be ocated a more perfect specime al Republican partisan.

ent influences of Spiritual edged without hesitation. Prof. and his KATIE KING still draws in London. Chookes has com Spiritualist in the Quarterly the says Mrs. Gurry was tra bouse at Halloway to that Lamb's Conduit street in a Monce was wafted invisibly a MONOX was wafted invisibly fro Bristol to the garden of his f Swindon, a distance of many many railroad route. He calls thus turn their noses up at rail "sthrobats," among whom PTHAGORAS, APCLLONIUS of Archbishop of Valentia in of Cupertino; PETER of A many others. The essay Written, and, but for the aimults bon of a San Francisco story.

culty. It is a greater disan than it would be e Hindoos are a subject race sensitive. They have to le st be acknowledged that comtion throws the door into the on to any rough or kneve nless something more than acquirement is asked of can-true that education brings t with it, but the amount the concomitant honesty. require satisfactory certifi-aracter, and to give the exo reject any candidate, how-rks might be, who seed in the requisite moral qualiving power of the Bresident

safeguard. hat the defects in the new ng appointments to the Indian in be cured. They are not, n believers in the "spoils-ofhave claimed, arguments rvice Reform here. We are e new method, despite its de-

LING AT NEW YORK. ago the merchants of New fibly shocked by the fancied Chicago importers were hav-appraised at too low rates. A the Custom-House came out gate the matter. He did so vanished. Now it appears York men, who were so anxago tricks, have been calmly d goods, knowing them to be fewel-cases.

Bulletin is busy exposing hemes of these respectable sir confederates. A common several cases of goods, two h are packed with a different times with an entirely dif-The driver of the bonded take these particular cases to He does so. The whole lot ding to these misleading a mere chance, eight cases of lately seized at Hoboken. be filled with silk. Had they on them would have been The duty on the silk would to \$12,000. The margin of enough to justify a good

or some other way, they are ble " firms. The Bulletin of a report of the examination TALCOTT, manager of H. B. business, in which TALCOTT has bought at least three lots man named Graff at prices 15 han silks could be imported regate of the three purchases. The intelligent TALCOTT swore cions were not excited by the man nature is rare. The following report of an inter-CLAPLIN on the subject :

puiries made by a Bulletin reporte thit of purchasing silks offered him see than they could be imported for uinous less. He said his firth, as in and been compelled to do this in which course he had been advised this port. As to the motive for revenue officer, whose business it enue, he said it was for the purthe Bulletin that the reason

muggling cannot be entirely is a noteworthy admission of ruth. It cannot be stopped ax is so high that it will pay of trying to evade it, smug-raths. If the duty on silks om 60 to 30 per cent, the revit would probably be greater, be spared the unpleasant the best firms of New York smugcling.

of the Legislature at Springly suggested the possible unit of laws passed since 1870 laws in force prior to the new The practice has been to I laws by mere reference to etting them forth at large in acts. The Judge did not inch was the opinion of the he is a member, nor that he decision of that body, but is sufficiently important to ral Assembly to exercise care. In the new Constitution related is in the thirteenth sech article, and reads: he revived or amended by refer, but the law revived or amended langth is the new act. this provision was a wise one, y has been established by expresent city charter of Chien of the results of amendel laws, and parts of laws, by a title only. The Constitution relation is the sevil of patched legislation by requiring the in fact re-enacted, and the is reproduced as amended as we act. How far the Legisgarded this provision we do the impression is that many we, if not void, because of the provision. The suggestion by the strict compliance with this equirement of the Constitutions of the Constitution of the Constitution with this equirement of the Constitution of the Constitution with this equirement of the Constitution of the Constitution with this equirement of the Constitution with this of the Legislature at Spring

IN from Edgar County, Mr.

A has introduced a bill in the
ture to abolish that immemoliarly American custom of
ir. Patrick O'Hair's bill properson asking another to drink
ag drink shall be fined any0 to \$100. Mr. P. O'Hair's
loubtedly a good one, and reedit upon his moral character
nitarian aspirations, but the
ich he proposes to carry out
delightfully indefinite as the
which he proposes to inflict
able drinker who is miserable
drinking alone. His bill en
ireumvented by any skilled
even a tyre in the action

rt of "treating" will find a thousand it were the theme and text of the comp While this may be perfectly true, the evidence is against it. For whom did the opulent distrirays of getting round it, above it, under-tenth it, and through it. It only provides ler NUNEMAKER work; whose personal friend and vigorous ally was the westthy Rindskorr, distiller; upon which side was Worrn, who owes his enormous affluence to distilling? Did Col. J. H. Howe, the railroad magnate, weary himthat the person who asks another "to drink shall be punished, but it provides no penalty lor the man who asks his friend to take a rigar, or, better still, a fried oyster, which is latest bivalvular method of extending self for CAMERON or CAMPENTER? Lasily, did not every man on the Wisconsin Central Rail-road, from Cedarburg to Ashland, apply himself to the re-election of MATT CAMPENTER, the self-styled opponent of railroad monopoly? luid hospitality; for the genial man who wants his friend to "smile;" for the indefnite man who wants his friend to take something to strengthen his good resolutions or to dispel his cares; for the industrious man who wants his companion to load up; for the chemical man who wants his friend to aominate his poison; or for the eager man who desires that his friend shall take a nip. In this and numerous other ways the man on hospitable thoughts intent would calmly override Mr. PATRICK O'HAIR'S bill. In adlition to the individual evasion, the whole nation, we fear, would rise up in rebellion

against this measure as an attempt to sup-

in a state of intoxication. In those countri

ORITUARY.

MELBYE, the most successful artist Scan-dinavia has produced since Thorwaldsen, and

es. Then returning to Paris, Napoleon and

the Empress patronized him. At the time of his death be had risen to be the most fashion-

able painter in Europe. On the 20th of January, the distinguished landscape artist, Jean Fran-

cois Miller, a pupil of Paul Delaboour, died

ist, and founder of the Water-Color Society who died on Sunday last at Riverdale, N.Y., in his

ing, very little drunkenness exists.

Where is B. F. MURPHY? HENRY C. NUTT. of Council Bluffs. Mrs. Rousey's Camille is said to be bad, D. M. RICHARDSON, the Detroit watchmaker, is at the Tremont House. "Young" BENNETT is building a palace at

Brighton for his Irish Princess. The notorious story-teller, "ELI PERRINS," arrived yesterday at the Palmer House.

Misses IDA and GARRIELLE GREELEY are going

PERSONAL.

press a time-honored custom as dear to our forefathers and to the popular heart as baked Europe in the spring, if it ever comes. CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the celebrated actress beans on Sunday and fish balls on Friday. If Mr. O'HAIR proposes to do away with treating, he has the good wishes of every rived yesterday at the Tremont House. The Hon. JOHN K. SHELLABARGER, of Manie friend of temperance, for treating is the field, O., is a guest at the Sherman House. Chicago's representative at the White House put quite a polish upon Fren's manners. parent of half the drunkenness. Were it not lor it, very few persons would ever be seen Gen. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, of St. Charles Itl., arrived yesterday at the Sherman House.

Sothern is looking hopelessly for a new play.

He never heard of our local Bouchcault-Roswhere the social custom discountenances treat-

CHARLES MATTHEWS had a banquet in Scarbo It is a rather remarkable fact that several wellugh, Wyser Reeve's town, celebrating his 72d A few days ago we noticed the death of Mr. EATON, a prominent portrait painter, formerly of Ohio. The last mails bring the news

birthday.

James R. Dick, a prominent banker of Meadville, Pa., died at his residence in that city on
Tuesday night, aged 74 years.
The Fond du Lac Commonwealth thinks the
sermons of the Revs. Powers and Sullivan in
execrable taste.

Mrs. Mina Grecory Slayron, of this city. of the death of three more. On the 10th of January, Daniel Herman Anton

one of the most fashionable painters in Europe, lied in Paris. He was a pupil of Eckensouro, will read in Springfield this evening and in Oshand first exhibited his pictures in 1846. After having gained the highest honors in Denmark, he went to Paris, and Louis Philippe became cosh on the 24th inst. The people of Austin. Tex., have "busted" the gas company by taking down their fixtures and "striking oil" again. his patron. In 1853 the Sultan became his cus-tomer, and at his orders he painted several sea

TALMAGE'S eloquence has closed a theatre in Kamschatka. The manager attributed the re-sult to cold, but TALMAGE knows better. at Barbazon, in France. Since 1848 he has been a devoted student of rustic life, and in this province of art he has risen to the highest emi-nence. The last death to be recorded is that of Judge Eldredge, a prominent attorney of Ot-awa, Ill., had a leg broken yesterday morning in that city by being overturned with his sleigh.

FECHTER must lose his leg. The sharp cut he sid year. This mortality among eminent artists is something very unusual. There were not as many of equal prominence died all last rear as have already died since the new year

received by falling against his carriage-step in Cincinnati has severed his connection with the

A BLOW AT LIBERTY

Intense Excitement in the Ranks of the People's Party.

Great Consternation at the Increased Tax on Whisky.

An Indignant Delegation Waits upon Mayor Colvin.

He Mournfully Confesses His Utter Help-

and German Elements.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowes of what a day may bring forth. Your easy-going man scrambles into bed, pulls the bedclothes over his head, stretches his legs gradually as the sheets become warm, and falls into a slumber marked with tranquil dreams and into a slumber marked with tranquil dreams and sonorous snores, all unmindful of the morrow. While the pageantries of dream-land are marching before his somnolent vision to the tuneful notes of his masal organ,—the universal music of the night,—what terrors may be accumulating to make his morning hideous! Robbers may enter his bed-chamber and make off with his only pair of pactaloons; the servant-girl may, under the kindly cover of darkness, pack up the family plate and levant for parts distant and undiscoverable; his only daughter, the direction of whose tender affections he has vainly opposed, may, at the very moment when his dreams are most deloctable. moment when his dreams are most deloctable, be gliding noiselessiv out of the front door, to be clasped one moment in the arms of her lover, the next thrown toto the waiting carriage, and in the fewest minutes possible thereafter to be driven to the dox, can make two one: his water-pipes may burst and flood his basement, or overflow the bath-room; the baby may be laying in a stock of croup with the utmost assiduity, or preparing itand "striking oil" again.

Mile Martin, of Paris, calls Edwin Booth
"The fellow what looks like me." They are as much alike as two Boston beans.

Gen. Kilpatrick's new drams. "Altoons." is in five acts. The valiant author has discarded a plot as a harassing incumbrance.

while he is engaged to partaking most bountifully of "great nature's second course," or allowing sleep to knit up the sleeve of care sadly raveled in the trials and tribulations of the day.

DREAMS OF DELUSION.

The young man may go home on the last car at night with a soul genual and glowing with the inspiring effects of hot Scotch and Tom-and-Jerry and dream of bank-shots, masses, round-the-table plays, of "coppering the jack," of "beeling from the tray," and of a most extraordinary good fortune in "calling the turn," and awake with a miserable, racking headache to find that a heartless, grasping Government has caused the morning cocktail to be held at the exorbitant price of 20 cents, whereas his immediately available wealth is embraced in three shiming nickles.

EFFECT UPON MAYOR COLVIN.

There is no good reason to doubt that Mayor Colvin's slumbers the night previous were sweet and peaceful and his dreams edifying and of good omen, for he entered his office yesterday morning blithe and buoyant, said "Good morning" to Cleveland joyoasty, shook the snow off his great coat, and sat down to read the papers. This early hours of the morning had brought him no trouble or the slightest cause for uneasiness, and his mind was tranquil and sereme. He little dreamed of the terrors in store for him, of the heartache and the bitterness of spirit that were to cloud the serenity of ans soul.

What a great construction the unobtrusive paragraph sometimes stirrets up!

partially drank, as the news reached him in Marsh's saloon.

John Schank and Little Joe agreed to be friends, and, in view of the propensities of the former, to invest the proceeds of a few town orders in whisky.

Larry O'Brien, John Summerfield, Bob Kenny, Andy Corrigan, John O'Brien, Ned Burns, and other rank and file of the People's party, were greatly acutated at the intelligence, and spent most of the day in shinning the money market in an attempt to raise funds for a large investment in liquors for luture use. Most of these estimable gentlemen got together during the day and

ment in liquors for luture use. Most of these estimable gentlemen got together during the day and CANVASSED THE SITUATION

with much indignation. Its effect upon the People's party was conceded to be of a most aisrming character. To ask a saloon-full up to drink during a political campaign, under the new dispensation, would be a proceeding of great financial difficulties. The money formerly used for political work would have to be increased at least, 50 per cent, and the enlarged assessments upon candidates for office might have the disastrous effect of making aspirants to office exceedingly scarce.

The action of the Government was looked upon as a subtle but dangerous attack upon the Feoples' party, skillfully concocted by Farwell and other Republican members to deprive it of its glory and sirengeb.

THE DELICATE QUESTION

of its effect upon the German and Irish elements of that party was also discussed. It was conceded quite generally that the strength of the alliance depended upon the similarity of the drinks of the two nationalities,—if not in kind, at least as far as possible in price. The German drank whisky at 10 and 15 certs. This difference in the cost of the two beverages had already led to serious dissensions. It was difficult to harmonize two elements whose drinks were so dissimilar, both in kind and price, and it was justly and most reasonably inferred that if this tax was allowed to effect a wider breach—to place whisky at from three to five times the price of beer—the Feople's party would be dismembered; the alliance broken and distroved. Mr. Hesing took this view of the matter. He was not quite prepared, however, to effect an increase in the price of beer, to keep pace with the threateced advance of whisky. He humanely thought that while this course might harmonize and hold together the disaffected elements of the party, still it would be cross and oppressive upon the German people, and they might not stand it. So its leaders are engaged in an effort to retain a fusion of two nationalities, one

nationalities, one of which drinks beer at 5 cents a gluss, and the other whisky at possibly from 15 to 20 cents.

An indicatant was to have been held last evening at Pat O'Brien's salcon, at the corner of State and Twenty-first streets, but it was abandoned on account of the weather and insufficient notice to the whisky-drinkers interested.

In the salcons.

The effect of the news upon the salcons was to very materially increase their business. People not able to follow the example of the worthy Mayor and lay in a large supply, faithfully followed the useful axiom "take time by the forelock," and "consequently they drank long, deep, and often. People who never drank anything stronger than buttermilk or pop, ordered whisky straight with a graceful nonchalance much for the same reason that Mrs. Toodles ordered coffin-plates, because it was cheap compared with future possibilities. The result was that young heads unaccustomed to the exhilarating fluid whirled like tectotums. The Polics Magistrates, in consequence, this morning, will have to adjudicate a large number of cases of first-time-in-my-life your houor.

THE ADVENT OF A "LITTLE BROWN JUG" was the first intimation that Joe Mackin had of the new tax. It was brought to by a customer who ordered it to be filled to the nozzle with cocktails. Joe was somewhat astonished at the magnitude of the order, and asked the cause therefor.

"Why, haven't you heard of the new tax?"

THE MAN AT THE CRIB

He May Now Enjoy the Luxury of the Telegraph.

Successful Laying of a Cable Under the Lake.

Interesting Test of Its Working Powers.

The solitary condition of the man who keeps the crib has always been a subject of more or less solicitude to the public. The negro min-strels have over and over again exposed this usestrels have over and over again exposed this useful servant to their audiences as an object provocative of feelings of mirth rather than pity; but, happy in his mid-water seclusion, the crib-keeper neither heard, nor heard-of, the jokes out at his expense. Even though the fun has grown rather stale, it is still not uncommon to hear a person who wants to make a suitable comparison liken a very quiet spot to the crib, and a very uninteresting occupation to the cuties of its uninteresting occupation to the duties of its keeper. There is no denying the fact that the little stone house which the city has built to buffet the waves of Lake Michigan, a couple of miles from the shores of the city, would, except perhaps to a person who had lived in St. Louis, convey to a sojourner within its walls the idea that it was the most melancholy place in the world in which to pass the lonely, weary days of winter. In the summer it was not so bad. The open position of the structure, hemmed in only by the blue lake's waves, secured for it from norn till night a full supply of the rich sunlight, morn till night a full supply of the rich sunlight, and then the ships came and went incessantly, and the tug made daily trips out, and the keeper wiled away the time that was not devoted to watching and recording the wind's changes, and the rise and fall of the water, and his her duties, in seeking with rod and line for a pleasant change of diet. In the winter, though, all this is changed. No ships come and go: no tug laden with visitors knocks for admission at the crib window; no gently lapping waves ripple in musical cadences against the sould walls; but, instead, a field of ice besieges the crib, forbidding the entrance of visitors or the exit of its occupants. Snow-storms are substituted for sunlight, and the aspect is one of solutide and deariness, intensified by the fact that, unless under very favorable circumstances of rare occurrence, the crib-keeper and his family, though within sight of the livest city in the world, had no means of ascertaining what was going on there, and what its inhabitants learned daily of what was going on in the rest of the world. The United States might declare war upon another power, the City Council might charter another street-railway, the County Board might decline to give Periolat a contract to bid for, Mike McDonald might pull another empty revolver on an old bosom friend, almost anything might happen, but—the crib-keeper could never know of it until favoring winds thew the ice-fields over to the Michigan shore, and left clear water for a tug to make the trip in with a month or two file of the newspapers. This is the picture as it was, but not as it will be. In future the crib will not be so completely isolated from the world as hitherto, as yesterday, for the first time,

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

was established between it and the Water-Works, which will enable its keeper not only to converse on business matters, but also, when he teels so inclined, to have a little conversation with any person who may be at the Water-Works end of the line and possessed of sufficient charity to spend a few minutes to enlighten the solitary upon what is going on in the word.

It has already been announced in The Tribunk that it had been decided to connect, by means of a telegraphic cable, the Water-Works and the crib. It was the intenticn to have done this at the time of the completion of the old tunnel pleasant change of diet. In the winter, though, all this is changed. No ships come and go : no

and, when he got through, the look on his face showed that he thought some huge joke was being perpetrated upon him by the gentlemen at the other end of the line. Slowly he read the answer as he had written it.

Tat ber, rat her," and at last he cast an appealing glance at his metructor and said: "What the deuce does he mean by 'rat her'?" A gentle hint showed hum that but the one word "rather" was the answer, on discovering which his face was wreathed in smiles and it was evident that he thought himself already an operator.

After they had got sufficiently warmed up, several of the party west to the top of the crib, where they beheld a sight which fully repaid them for the troubles which beset their coming. Above them towered the fall shalt on which is to be placed next spring the light given to Chicago harbor by the United States Government, while below and all around was a prairie of moving iec carried hither and thither by the northeast wind and pelted mercilessly by the snow-storm. As far as the eye could see there was nothing but ice—ice—hardly a crevice on the frozen field with the blow hich lichigan water peoping through being visible. The snow-storm shut out the tower from view, which perhaps lead an extra charm to the picture. Looking at the moving mass it became apparent to the spectators that.

AN IMMENSE CARE OF ICE, hundreds of acres in extent and as clear and unbroken in its surface as the sheet in the West Side Rink, was approaching the crib. On it came carrying before it a lot of junior ice-fields of nearly an acre or so each in ottent, and as it struck the crib its frois treared and plunged, breaking fifth huge fragments which situagifed for the top place, and piled one oil top of another to the height of 12 or 15 feat. As the spectators watched, waiting for further developments, a crack was heard and the huge field split across, one-half going on one side the other on the other side of the crib. Having seen this the party went down stairs, warmed up again, and prepared to return to town. The

ping.

The placing and testing of the cable was the only thing which stood in the way of letting of the water into the new tunnel, which will probably be done at some time this morning.

RAILROAD NEWS.

FREIGHT RATES TO THE EAST.
A meeting of Western General Freight Agents
was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday,
for the purpose of devising means whereby the freight rates from the various Western cities to the East can be equalized, and the discrimination

| The content of the

A BUSINESS FAILURE

Suspension of a Well-Known Wholesale Drug-House.

Large Excess of Liabilities Over Assets.

Proposed Compromise with Creditors.

SUSPENSION OF HURLBUT & EDSALL.
Chicago mercantile houses have been more
than commonly fortunate in weathering the gales
of financial depression. While firms m New
York, Boston, and other Eastern cities have

York. Boston, and other Eastern cities have been driven to the wall by the hard times, those of this city have been able to meet their colligations promptly, realize on their sales, and keep their credit and reputation unimpaired. Notwithstanding the peculiar misfortunes which Chicago merchants have passed through on account of the fire, the financial panie common to those of the whole country, and the general stagnation of trade this season, have apparently been less felt here than in other sections. Heretofore there have been no important failures among this class. Those that have been reported have been among people following uncertain business of a speculative character.

It is with regret that The Trimunk chronicles a deviation from this almost uniformly favorable a deviation from this almost uniformly fast condition in business circles. Monday last the well-known firm of Hur Edsall, druggists, at Nos. 75 and 77 Rai streets, announced to their creditors than

scients, amounced to their creditors that they were obliged to their creditors that they were obliged to the oldest identified with the drug trade in this city, and previous to the fire of 1871 had control of a very extensive trade, and was possessed of untimited credit. The announcement made, alth ugh to the few who were posted as to its financial condition had reason to expect it, was the occasion of great surprise in mercantile circles generally, and especially among the houses in the same trade. Since Monday it has been the topic of universal conversation in these quarters, and consequently many rumors, which may be dissipated when information from more reliable sources is obtained, are current.

Mr. Huribut left Monday svening for Nev York, where he seeks to revect a companying with his creditors which will enable him to continue his business uninterrupted. Hence no information from him in person could be obtained. It is quite certain, however, that the failure is a large and serious one. It is placed by those well informed as to the situation of the house at \$300,000; In this is included the failure of the firm known as William A. Weed & Co., who operated the notion and fancy goods department of the house, but are really part and parcel of the firm of Huribut & Edsall. The extent of the failure has given rise in some quarters that it was placed these figures in order to effect an easy settlement with creditors. Considered with reforehes to the stock usually carried by drug-houses, and the ordinary line of their credits, these liabilities certainly appear excessive.

But Mr. Hulbut, it must be remembered, has operated largely in ways not connected with the legitimate drug trade. It is said that he was largely interested in the Northern Pacific Road, in which event the sail and the pacific Road, in which event the sail and the pacific Road, in which event the sail and the pacific Road, in which event the sail and the pacific Road, in which event the sail and the pacific Road, in which event the sail and the

operated largely in ways not connected with the legitimate drug trade. It is said that he was largely interested in the Northoru Pacific Road, in which event the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

here was a fair amount of activity in financial cir-despite the very disagreeable weather. The pack-are borrowers to some extent, on account of the rease in their operations due to the increased re-triof hogs the last few days. The mercantile de-die not large, but there is a fair miscellaneous and for accounted the

is not large, but there is a fair miscellaneous of for accommodation. It of discount at the banks are 10 per cent to regustomers; good outside borrowers are accomed at 1 or 2 per cent less. It is no diminution in the immediate supply of nor in the demand, but the market has a stiftendency in view of the fact that mercantics which have been learning on the streets during near will need all their money for their own use spring trade, and will not, therefore, re-loan it, are fails por cent.

New York exchange was flat at par between hanks, e-demand for currency has thrown a large amount the market; and, besides this, more exchange is ng made by the shipment of provisions East. The clearings were \$3,000,000.

The news from Tennessee that the Legislature had ealed the special provision of the Funding bill for ing apart means to pay interest on the State bonds, were to have had an injurious effect on the market the securities of that State.

THE GOVERNMENT LOSES THE WHISKY TAX. Cincinnati distillers were greatly elated over the recently issued by Commissioner J. W. Dong-thich was to make a kind of itinerent of all the

REAL ESTATE,

The following instruments were filed for recovered as the following instruments were filed for the foll

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipment the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday

18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	BECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS,	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Fiour, bris,	11,208	14,690	5,946	9,2
Wheat, bu	65,360	144,670	31,163	40,98
Corn, bu	24,900	46,401	39,035	75
Osts, bu	14,137	29,5831	21,487	9,2
Rye, bu	735	3,521	****	1,50
Bariey, bu	3,560	17,150	4,189	7,9
Grass seed, ths	69,970	128,220	75,865	112,70
Flax seed, lbs	67,900	800	and the first of	21,00
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	B2,800	22,780	5,89
Cured meats, ibs.	334,100	200,640	1,585,956	1,767.08
Beef, bris	140	220	1351	15
Pork, bris	285	95	3,123	11
Lard, 1bs	44,010	17,390	711,470	41,20
Tallow, lbs	17,265	26,792		19,50
Butter, lbs	35,960	73,683,	24,821	89,98
Dressed bogs, No.	1,603	1,908	1,196	1.50
Live hogs, No	31,744	15,388	6,878	5,86
Cuttle, No	3,350;	2,206	1,544	1,70
Sheep, No	2,658	2,188	1,542	1,26
Hides, 1bs	136,251	116,895	133,611	115,69
Highwines, brls,	411	266	621	30
Wool, Ibs	21,260	128,539	6,095	148,99
Potatoes, bu	933	1.150	SISPERIOR	包括 200
Lumber, No. feet.	126,000	280,000	872,500	252.00
Shingles, No	420,000	910,000	380,000	1377.00
Lath, No			DESCRIPTION OF	103,90
Salt, bris		525:	333	88

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped
Poultry, the	40,517	1,41
Poultry, coops	39	********
Game, pkgs		********
Eggs, pkgs		********
Cheese, bxs		********
Dried fruits, 2s	25,582	
Beans, bu	110	
Hops, 1bs	1.374	1,37
Fish, pkgs	850	100

The following were the approximate receipts shipments of the articles named, in this city, for the week ending Feb. 6. The railroads differ in their manner of reporting the receipts of sugars and sireps, but the total in pounds is probably a fair estimate. The reports of the shipments of several articles on some

	Receipts.	Shipment
Coffee, hs	291,616 273,973	24,75
Sugar, hs		60,13 24,30
Tobacco	281,409 21,899	59,88 18,63

S5.00@5.25.

Bran-was in moderate supply and steady, under a fair demand. Sales were reported of 40 tons at \$20.00@20.50 on track, and \$20.50 free on board.

Corn-Maxl-was quoted at \$5.40@3.50 per bul for good, and \$24.00@24.50 per ton for coarse.

Middless-Sales were 10 tons very choice at \$30.00

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons very choice at \$30.00 on track.

WHEAT—Was quite active and weak declining 3/c from the inside figures of the previous day, the entire drop of the seesion being 13/c. Liverpool was quoted heavy, and Now York le lower. The market opined rather strong, with a good deal of filling in a this decline, but when the news from other points was received it westened, and was heavy during the greater part of the session. The leading feature of the market was the fact of large offerings for May delivery. The bulk of these offerings were not mere options, but wheat, which it is intended to deliver when the time bomes round. It is now in the country, at river points, and cannot conveniently be moved till the opening of navigation. This caused sellers of other options to be more anxious to operate, and a rather long line of shorts

The following grain was inspected into store on the special powers of the special powers

take it at points from which it is distributed to the consumers.

**Itself four ways rather less defive, but firm at an advance of 13½ (315 per 100 ns. there being a good in quiry for cash lots for shipment, while in options the principal business done was in changing ever. Nelse were reperted on Change of 1,900 bris cash or soller the month at \$18.003(318,45; 6.200 bris soller April at \$18.02½ (318,45; 6.200 bris

Bacon meate quoted at 12.6 alligo for hims, 51.6 for shoulders—all packed.

Gasears—Was onted at 64.0c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at \$3.25 for meas, \$2.0.00030,30 for hams.

Tallow—Quoted at 34.66.3 c.

BERADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and steady. The wearness in wheat was compensated by a relative scarcity of desirable brands; bence the market was unchanged.

There was some inquiry for good spring extras for shipment. Sales were reported of 750 bris spring extras for shipment. Sales were reported of 750 bris spring extras for shipment at \$3.12.66.25; Total, 1.25 bris. The market dowed as follows; Choice winter extras, \$5.25 (26.50; common to good do, \$4.26.25.5; Total, 1.25 bris. The market dowed as follows; Choice winter extras, \$5.25 (26.50; common to good do, \$4.26.25.5; bris. where in moderate supply and sleady, under a fair demand. Sales were reported of 60 tons at \$20.0063.25. Brans—was in moderate supply and sleady, under a fair demand. Sales were reported of 40 tons at \$20.0063.25. Department of 40 tons at \$20.0

beaver, singly and heavy 1.29 1.00
bross for, No. 1. 2.50,6400
bry for 1. 20 2.50
bross for, No. 1. 2.50,6400
bross for, No. 1. 2.50
bross for, No. 2. 2.50
bross for, No. 1. 2.50
bross for, No. 2. 2.50
bross

Beceipts were as follows : CATTLE-Extreme quiet prevailed in this depuriment of the market. Buyers, though in fair average attendance, seemed disinculated to invest to my large extent, and, instead of accomplishing anything toward

34 Texan corn-fed steers 1,347
49 Texan steers 911
18 good steers 1,315
18 good steers 1,161
19 cows 1,039
291 cows 884
35 good steers 1,240
18 Texan steers 1,240
18 Texan steers 1,255
27 good steers 1,255
27 good steers 1,343
21 good steers 1,445

21 good steers. 1,262 5.40
16 fair steers. 1,460 6.30
14 fair steers. 1,246 6.50
16 good steers. 1,246 6.50
16 choice steers. 1,246 6.50
16 choice steers. 1,462 5.75
16 choice steers. 1,462 6.1234
14 cows. 966 1.60
27 choice steers. 1,313 5.55
16 good steers. 1,313 5.55
16 good steers. 1,313 5.55
13 good steers. 1,324 5.36
13 good steers. 1,242 5.36
13 good steers. 1,242 5.36
13 good steers. 1,242 5.36
14 HOGS—The diminished receipts, and the belief generally entertained that the snow-storm now prevaling will to some extent interfere with supplies during the remaining days of the week, summarily checked the downward course of prices, and gave to the market a sensibly firmer tone than characterized it on the preceding days of the week. There was size more life in trade. Local packers and shippers both took held with more freedom, and sales to a pretty liberal aggregate were effected at \$6.00,60.25 for shippers. at \$6.30,60.50 for common to good becom grades, and at \$6.50,60.50 for common to good becom grades, and at \$6.50,60.50 for common to choice packing hose. Extra assorted sold in a faw instances at \$7.10,67.25. The market closed steedy: mos alley.

No. As. Price. No. As. Price. No. As. Price.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVENPOOL, Feb. 10—11 s. m.—Flour, 21@23s. Wheat

—Winter, 9s 7d@9s 9d; spring, 8s 6d@9s 2d; white,
9s 3d@9s 4d; club, 9s 6d@10s. Corn, 36s@36s 6d.

Pork, 80s. Lard, 63s 6d.

LIVENPOOL, Feb. 10—2 p. m.—All unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Consols—Money, 92½@92½; secount, 92½@93; 66s. 1075;; 10-40s; 105; new 5s. 102½;

New York Central, 92£ Eris, 25; preferred, 43. Linseed ofl, 23s@25s 3d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—728, 98%.

Court, 901;679; '908, 1075; 19-400; 100; now 6s. 1901; 19-21 and 110.14 with New York colors 10.27 was been deep and the latest being the latest late

EGGS—Firm; Western, 35@35c.

PROVISIONS—Fork dull; \$19.25. Reef quiet. Out meats quiet; middles steady; long clear Western, 10%c; long and short clear, 19%(310%c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 14-16c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 15@34c.

CHERSE—Firm; 10@16c.

WHINKE—Irregular and unsettled.

CLOVER SZED—Dull; Western, 11%(311%c.

STRAINER RESIN—Unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 38%c.

Collection of the collection o

6e; fair to fully fair, 64,67%c; prime to choice, 7%6
8%c.

Molasses—Receipts of poor quality; inferior, 35c;
common, 38,40; fair, 48,650c; prime to choice, 53G
60c.

WHINKY—Dull, but held higher, owing to the tax;
Louisians, 51.07; choice Western, 51.08.

COFFEE—Quist; fair to prime, 184,619%c in gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—FLOUR—Dull; superfine,
83,756,3,87%; Lowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin family
cutra, \$48,876,65,75; Indians and Ohio do, \$5,256
5,75; high grades, \$6,256,7,25.

Grain-Wheat dul; red, \$1,1663,18; amber, \$1,91.

Rye firm at 95c. Corn in moderate demand; rellow,
58,350c; Western mixed, 90c. Oats advancing; white,
666,656; mixed, 63,664c.

Perrolleum—Nominal; redined, 14%c; crude, 11%c in barrels; 8s in bulk.

Waitsky—Worth \$1,08.

PRIBOLEUM—Nominal; refined, 14%c; crude, 11%c in barrels; 80 in bulk.

Waisary—Worth \$1.03.

SEEDS—Clover scarce; State held at 10@10%c; Westgra, \$11.00@12.00. Timothy unchanged.

BUTTR—Steady; New York State and Bradford County, 36@37c; Western do 28@30c; Western firsts, 26@37c; Western rolls, firsts, 24@30c.

Chrisch—Firm; New York fancy, 16%c.

EdGs—Receipts will not meet the damand; Western, 37@38c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—FLOUR—Dull and un-

Milwauker, Feb. 10.—Flours—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Whest weak; No. 1 Chiesgo, 90%e; No. 2, 88%e; March, 85%e; April, 86%e. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 in store, 61e. Corn excited and higher; in store, 5100el 10i. Berley a shade firmer; No. 2 in store, 5100el 10i. Berley a shade firmer; No. 2 march, 51.15; No. 3 nominal; \$1.03.

Provisions—Quiet, but firmer. Mess pork held firmly at \$13.26; cash and March nominal at \$12.406 irolly at \$13.26; cash and March nominal at \$12.406 irolly prime mess, \$1700; catra prime, \$13.00. Sweet pickied hams, 10% alle. Dry salted meets firm; 6%c for loose shoulders and 9% (310c for middles. Boxed meats %c higher for prime. Lard steady and firm; kettle, 14c.

Hoos—Dressed firm; fair demand; \$1.75@8 00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu.

Shiffsaknys—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; oats, 400 bu.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10.-FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat, Western weak; others steady; No. 1 amber Western, \$1.23; No. 2 do, \$1.21; No. 3 do, \$1.16; No. 1 red Western, \$1.20; No. 2 do, \$1.18; No. 3 do, \$1.18; red Fennsylvania, \$1.18. Corn, Western weaker; white Western, 67c; mixed, do, 65@66c, Bye firmer, \$1.00@1.01.

PROVINIONS—Steady; good order trade. Pork, \$19.25 (20.00. Builk meats—Shoulders, \$1.67%c; clear rib, \$11.9c. Harms, 14.615c. Lard, 13%.614%c. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

PRINCIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet and steady; good to prime Blo, cargoes, 18%.629%c.

Patrolecus—quies and anceauges.
Correce—Quies and steady; good to prime Rio, cargoes, 184 (2024c.
Whitsey—Excited and higher; \$1.03@1.05.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10.—Flours—Active and higher on low and medium grades; superfine winter, \$4.30@4.45; extra do, \$4.35@4.00; double extra, \$4.50 (4.15; ...)
Grans—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corre dull and lower; No. 2, 62@634c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 55@36 (c. Barley dull and lower; No. 3 spring, \$1.20 (4.125; No. 2 do, \$1.39@1.45. Rye dull at \$1.00.
Whisey—Higher; \$1.02@1.63.
Paovisions—Port firmer; small lots, \$18.50; round Itos held at \$16.75. Bulk mests and bacon held firmily; only a small jobbing trade. Lard nominal at 133@TOLEDO. TOLEDO. O., Feb. 10.—Flours—Dull and unchanged. Grans—Wheat little doing; No. 2 white Wabsah, \$1.16; extra white Michigan, \$1.15; amber Michigan, \$1.07b; May, \$1.13. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 665c; April, 70c; May, 71.3c; white, 675.c. Oats dull and nominal. Drussup Hoos—\$8.00@8.25.

ngn ratted, coate April, we; may, size; wante, 67%c. Oats duli and nominal.
Darssarp Hoos—\$3.00@3.25.
BROCKIPS—Hour, none; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.
SEIPMENTS—Flour, 900 bris; wheat 1,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

corn, 36,000 bu; costs, 5,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Feb. 10.—GRAIN—Corn firm; 636

70c. Oats firm; 62664c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Pork, \$20,00.
Bacon quiet and unchanged, Sugar-cured hama, 13½ 66
614c. Bulk shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides. 10c; clear, 10½ c Lard, tierce, 14½ 614½c; kags, 15½ c.

WHENCY—\$1.02.
BAGGING—Quiet:
CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND. Or Feb. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and weak. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and weak.

PETROLEUM—Strong; standard white, car-lots, 11½ c; club State test, 12½ c; small lots 162 c higher.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,650 bu; corn, 3,850 bu; cots, 2,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—FLOUR—Dull; sales only in small lots; Western supers, \$4.00(4.50; common extras, \$4.50(8.50; Common extras, \$4.50(8.50; Wiscomsin and Minnesets extras, \$3.256, 6.35; white wheat, Ohio, Indians, and Michigan, \$5.50(8.50; Illinois, \$5.50(3.70; St. Louis, \$5.75(8.50). GRAIN—Corn, mixed and yellow, \$56(8.70). BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. N., Feb. 10.—Grains—Nominally unchanged; 4 cars new corn at 75c, on track.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

PENSION REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, —A large number of reports were made from the Committee on Claims and the Committee on Pensions upon balls for the relief of various parties.

Mr. Morrill of (Me.) moved that the Senate, at 5 o'clock, take a recess until this evening for the purpose of considering the bill to provide for a Government for the District of Columbia.

THE STRAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. Chandler opposed the motion, and said he desired to have the Steamboat bill disposed of, He gave notice he would press that hill in opposition to all others.

Mr. Marrill withdrew his motion for an evening ses-

notice he would press that bill in opposition to all others.

Mr. Morrill withdrew his motion for an evening session, but gave notice that he would renew it again during the day.

Mr. Hitchcock called up the House bill to perfect the United States Government guarantee of the District of Columbia 3,65 bonds, and to authorize them to be registered at the United States Treasury. Passed.

United States Government guarantee of the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds, and to authorize them to be registered at the United States Treasury. Passed.

The Vice-President then called for the business of the calendar.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds being entitled to the floor, Mr. Morrill (Vt.), from that Committee, called up the Senate bail to make an appropriation for public buildings at Covington, Ry. Passed.

The House bill for the protection of the United States Custom-House in the City of Louisville, Ky. Passed.

CIVIL-RIGHTS ONCE MORE.

The Senate bill to grant a site for the Peabody School in St. Augustine, Pia., was taken up, to which there was an amendment pending, submitted at the last session by Mr. Edmunds, providing that if at any time a distinction shall be made in the admission of pupils on account of race or color the site shall revert to the United States, and it was rejected—vass, 23; mays, 24—Messra, Cameron, Ferry (Conn.), (filbert, Morrill (Vt.), Schurz, and Sprague being among those who voted in the negative.

Mr. Alcorn (Miss.) said the vote just taken indicated the fact that the Republicans had become thoroughly demoralized on the subject of Civil Eights, and he felt constrained to vote against the bill. It could be constructed in no other way than as an intimation that if the Trustees of the school choose to do so, they might exclude colored children from its benefits.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) denied that such a construction would be justified. He hoped this fination, which was a private one, would make no distinction on account of color.

The bill was then passed without a division, Alcorn voting in the negative.

OTHER FURLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Howe aniered a motion to recondider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The House bill to authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Topeka, Kan. Passed.

The House bill to authorize the purchase of a site for public building at Topeka, Kan. Passed.

The House bill to authorize the purchase of a site for public build

THE COOLIN TRADE.

Mr. Myers introduced a bill supplementary tots in relation to immigration. Reformed to the nittee on Foreign Affairs. The bill has referen pacially to the coolis trade. It provides that, mmigrants have entered into contract or acres

THE POST-ONFICE BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole McCrary in the chair) on the Post-Office Appropriation bill. The amount recommended to be appropriated by this bill is as follows: For the general service of the Post-Office Department, 253,00,861: for teamship service, \$337,500; for official stamps for use

railroad companies beyond them.

After discussion, Mr. Holman's amendment was reected—45 to 103.

Mr. Merriam moved to add to the item of \$100,000
for savertising mail-letting a proviso that proposals for

to Japan and China, and annutum under it. Agreed to without discussion.

Mr. Coburn moved an amendment requiring public documents and seeds sent by metabers of Congress to be carried through the mails free.

Panding action on it, the Committee ross and the House took a recess till half-past 7, the evening session

MICHIGAN LUMBER STATISTICS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune,
EAST BAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 7.—The Courier to-morrow will publish a carefully-pre-

pared estimate of the logs to be put in this winter in the Saginaw and Lake Huron shore districts. There is plenty of snow in the woods, and loggers are confident of filling their contracts. Unless extraordinarily heavy rains come in the spring, a large percentage of the logs will be hung up, as there is no water in the swamps, and no rain has fallen during the fall and winter. Estimates of the winter crop of logs are as follows:

Saginate District—Stream, Tittibawasso, Main and East Branch, 61,000,000 feet; Chippews proper, 51,700,000 feet; Pine and its tributaries, 41,200,000; Tobacco, 29,000,000; Cedar, 14,200,000; Stirgeon, 16,000,000; Tittabawasso Salt, 24,000,000; Built Creek, 65,000,000; Bailey Creek, 1,500,000; Molasses Creek, 10,000,000; Little Tobacco, 27,000,000; North Branch of the Chippewa, 24,000,000; mills on the F. & P. M., near Farwell, 49,500,000; raileroid, 24,000,000; Case River, 30,000,000; mills on the J., L. & S. Road, 80,000,000; mills on the J., L. & S. Road, 80,000,000; Baltrict, Rifle, 85,000,000; Augres, 35,000,000; Albeater, 2,500,000; Augres, 35,000,000; Greenbush and Alcona, 26,000,000; Cheboygan, 48,000,000.

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Era, Punch, Mark Lane Express, Times (Daily). The
Nation (Ireland), Glasgow Herald, Dahlin Pressats,
Bell's Life, Figaro (Paris).

American Reading Matter kept on file regularly. Reper's Weelly, Frank Lealie's Illustrated Aeva. Alding,
Chimner Corner, Atlantic Monthly, Galaxy, Lippinosity
Magazine, Overdand Monthly, Appleton's Journal, Jer York Nation, New York Microury, Danbury News. Alving,
And Farm, Forest and Stream, Toronto Daily Globs, and
Dailies' from all cities of note in the United States and
Canada.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., issue CIRUULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CHED for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE SAS available in all the principal cities; also for use in United States. West inches 45, TRIEGHER TRANSFERS to LOADON, PAIR, CALIFORNI HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, 45.
Accounts of Sanks, Sankser and others received.



TREASURY DEPARTME

THE STOVE-M

Annual Meeting of tional Asso

The First Day's Session Harmoni

President Perry's Add Whitehead's We

Election of Officers---The

MORNING SE

son, Boynton & Dutcher, of Dutche C. Olhaber, of Mo ti ; C. O. C

AFTERNOON SESS THE PRESIDENT'S AI The Convention reassembled bour, President Perry, of Alba Mr. W. A. Clarke, of Troy, N. Secretary.

President Perry then ous, and which went over every p with the business of stove manuf traffic, protective tariff, English and the general aspect of the

REPRESENTATIVES.

LUMBER STATISTICS.

Mich., Feb. 7.—The Courof the logs to be put in Saginaw and Lake Hirron shore is plenty of snow in the woods, confident of filling their con-straordinarily heavy rains come are percentage of the logs will here is no water in the swamps, fallen during the fall and win-of the winter crop of logs are

of the winter crop of logs are

cf—Stream, Tittibawasso, Main
h. 54,000,000 feet; Chippewa
feet; Pine and its tributaries,
sco, 29,000,000; Cedar, 14,200,ranch of the Chippewa, 45,000,16,000,000; Tittsbawasso Salt,
ff Creek, 65,000,000; Bailey
Molasses Creek, 10,000,000;
f,000,000; North Branch of the
0,000; Kawkawim, 15,000,000;
f,000,000; Mile on the F. &
Farwell, 49,500,000; rail; Cass River, 30,000,000;
butaries, 25,500,000; shore dis0,000; Augres, 35,000,000; AlaAnsable, 60,000,000; Green26,000,000; Cheboygan, 48,000,000.

Monomaniac.

be other evening, to one of the
Paris, and begged to be arrestsaid, had not been well reislood circulated badly, so that
regretted that he had permitted,
and wished he had been left
e was surprised that the police
the him; he was Moreau, the
had been guillotined, but the
nose had put his head on sgain.
inarenton, and it appears that
san, and that he witnessed the
namesake, which completed the
aip, already none the strongest.

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URY DEPARTMENT.

THE STOVE-MAKERS.

Appual Meeting of Their National Association.

The First Day's Session Not Altogether

President Perry's Address, and Mr. Whitehead's Welcome.

Election of Officers-The Subjects to Be Discussed.

MORNING SESSION.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

turers of the United States opened their annual session yesterday at the Palmer House. Owing to the heavy fail of snow many of the trains carrying members of the organization were delayed, and important business was deferred until the afternoon. A preliminary meeting was held in Parlor 27 at 12:30 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by Giles F. Filley, of St. Louis, the First Vice-President, who stated that the President, Mr. John S. Perry, of Albany, N. Y., was unable to reach town in the morning train owing to the snow blockade. The Secretary, Mr. Josiah Jewett, then proceeded to call the rell, and the following gentlemen responded to their names: D. M. Thomas, of Jones, Thomas & Smart, Medina, O.; J. W. Roelker, of J. H. Boelker & Co., Evansville, Ind.; S. W. Perry, of Sweet, Quimby & Perry, Troy, N. Y.; George C. Baldwin, Jr., of Eddy, Coree & Co., Troy, N. Y.; David Bell, of Joseph Bell & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; George Mixter, of the eeling, W. Va.; George Mixter, of the

& Co., Troy, N. Y.; David Bell, of Joseph Bell & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; George Mixter, of the Rock Island Stove Company; M. D. Seward, of the Ricomington (Ill.) Stove Company; S. R. Burton, of Redway, Burton & Co., Cincinnat; D. G. Leslie; J. N. Raymond, of Obendroth Bros., New York City; G. H. Johnson, of Johnson, Black & Co., Erie, Pa.; Josiah Jewett, of Jewett & Root, Buffale and Chicago; Charles W. Day, do.; N. A. Boynton, of Richardson, Boynton & Co., New York City; J. A. Dutcher of Dutcher, Yoss & Adams, Milwaukee; C. Olhaber, of Mears, Olhaber & Co., Chocinnati; C. O. Green, Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Mitchell, of Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Pitisburg; R. A. Culter and D. C. Proctor, of Culter & Proctor, Peoris, Ill.; W. A. Ciark, of G. H. Phillips & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Andrew B. Fales, represented by C. O. Green, Troy, N. Y.; William Galloway, Galloway, Semple & Co., Chocinnati; S. H. Keep, of the Wager Stove Company, Troy, N. Y.; T. R. Beck with, of Cleveland (O.) Stove Company, O. G. Littlefield, of Littlefield Stove Company, Albanf, N. Y.; W. H. Tefft, of Detroit Stove Works; G. F. Filley, of Excelsior Store Works, St. Louis; Mo.; C. H. Back, of Buck & Wright, St. Louis; E. G. Callahan, of Bridge, Beach & Co., St. Louis; Alhion Ransom of S. H. Ransom & Co., Albany, N. Y.; John T. Bathbone, Grange Sard, Jr., Edward Bowditch, of Rathbone, Sard & Co., Albany, N. Y.; John T. Rathbone, Grange Sard, Jr., Edward Bowditch, of Rathbone, Sard & Co., Albany and Chicago; A. Bradley, of A. Bradley & Co., Pittsburg; W. P. Warren, of Fuller, Warren & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Whitehead, of Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, Erie, Pa.; H. Cribbin, of Rochester Co-operative Company, Rochester, N. Y.; James Brackett and E. E. Sill, of Sill Stove Company, Brackett and E. E. Sill, of Sill Stove Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. Lape, S. A. Craig, and S. F. Mano, of Chicago Stove Works; P. B. Acker, of Union Stove Works, New York City; W. R. Burgess, of Rhode Island Stove Works, Pawtacket, R. L.

he following gentlemen subsequently ap-red: J. S. Ferry, N. B. Perry, of Perry & Co., any, N. Y.; George W. Robertson, of South-Robertson & Co., New York City; R. P. rs, of Myers, Rouse & Co., Cleveland, O.

Myers, of Myers, Rouse & Co., Cleveland, U.
BUSINESS PROGRAMME.

Mr. Olhaber, of Cincinnati, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a business programme for the consideration of the Convention, which prevailed. The following gentlemen were selected: Messrs. John F. Rathbone, S. R. Eurton, C. O. Green, H. Cribben, N. A. Boynton, J. A. Dutcher, and G. H. John.

The Chairman and Secretary were, on motion Mr. Rathbone, added to the Committee. Adjourned until 4 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Convention reassembled at the appointed hour, President Perry, of Albany in the chair.

Mr. W. A. Clarke, of Troy, N. Y., was elected

President Perry then proceeded to read his ons, and which went over every point connected with the business of stove manufacturing, iron traffic, protective tariff, English competition, and the general aspect of the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. He spoke strongly against free trade with Great Britain, or any of the provinces of that power, which, he said, could afford to flood that power, which, he said, could afford to flood
the American market with her wares, paying, as
she does, lower prices to her operatives, and
having all the advantages of old establishment,
great experience, and vast machinery, the
accumulation of these years when she protected,
with jealous care, her own infant industries.
Canada, by the proposed treaty, which would
bind America during a period of twenty-four
years, would have all the advantages of a State
in the Union, and at the same time, would be
the province of a foreign power, having duties
free from both Governments, which would make
ber independent of American competition, and
render her a most formidable enemy to our
native industries, supported, as she undoubteddry would be, by British espital, speculation, and
enterprise. He hoped that the Government
of the Republic would never consent to a
treaty of that nature. Nothing could more
debilitate a country, especially a young nation
like our own, than free trade, reciprocity, or by
whatever term they might wish to call it. After
the close of the France-Prussian war, Bismarck
proposed reciprocity to Thiers, but that astute
statesman, knowing the exhausted condition of
France, refused to consider the proposition, and,
at the same time, actuated by the principle which
guides nations as well as individuals, viz.: that
preservation is the first law of nature, he abellabed the commercial treaty with Great Britain.
Now, if an old country, such as France, with
her industries all developed, was afraid
to engage in free-trade treaties with rival European States, how much more should America,
infant in the art of manufacturing as she was,
feel indisposed to allow foreign nations the privilege of bankrupting her commerce, and destroying her manufactures!

After proceeding for some time longer in this
kind of strain, Mr. Perry turned his attention to the American market with her wares, paying, as

liege of bankrupting her commerce, and destroying her manufactures?

After proceeding for some time longer in this kind of strain, Mr. Perry turned his attention to railroad-building, and combatted the popular idea that too much of that kind of work had brough about the existing financial decreesion. It was true that individuals had suffered more or less, but, he contended, the country benefited by every mile of railroad that was constructed, always supposing that the track was laid through a portion of the country that might be called fairly productive.

The stove business was one of the great features of the American iron trade, and Mr. Perry dealt with the matter at considerable length, twing some comparative figures relative to the difference in price of stoves manufactured in divers ways, and also the great and material difference that would exist between stoves manufactured in clarads, under the reciprocity traty, and of stoves manufacturing interest.

Welcoste to Chicago, then delivered the address of welcome, which was in the following words:

Mr. W. H. Whitehead, of Chicago, then delivered the address of welcome, which was in the following words:

the time spent with us may be pleasantly and profitably employed.

Mr. Olhaber, of Chocinnati, moved that the two addresses be spread upon the records.

A FIREBRAND.

Col. Rathbone, of Chicago, said that, while he admired the ability and statistical information of Mr. Perry, whom the Association had bonored by electing him their President during three successive terms, at the same time he should like to know why Mr. Perry had thrown a fre-brand into the Association by sending a circular round last July, in which it was stated that certain patents had been purchased by his firm, others invented, and in which there was a threat of legal proceedings inless the firms paid royalty to the establishment at the bead of which was the President of the Stone Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Olhaber—I think this is out of order.

Mr. Olhaber—I think this is out of order.

LET HIM PROCEED.

Mr. Perry, who had previously resigned the chair to Mr. W. H. Tefft, the Third Vice-President, hoped that the gentleman would be allowed to proceed.

The Chair—There is no disposition to inter-Mr. Olhaber—I call for the ruling of the Chair.

The Chair—I think the gentleman is in order.

Mr. Olhaber—I appeal from your decision.

A vote was taken, and the Chair was sus-

A vote was taken, and the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Rathbone concluded by reiterating his former statement.

HE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Petry, in reply, said that his firm had bought several patents, thus simplifying the mode of obtaining privileges, by consolidating the ownership in one firm instead of having it scattered among half a score. Was it a crime? Also, the firm had made some discoveries and had them patented. Was that a crime? They cortainly had a right to send a circular to the diverse firms just as they would have a right to talk trade with any individual firm. There certainly could be no crime in that. As to the threat, he did not remember anything of the kind. Several firms had been written to in the sense that they might use the patents of this firm by paying a small royalty, but that was all a matter of business.

Col. Rathbone—I have here a letter, under date July 10, 1874, in which you state that unless our firm respected your rights, as you called them, you would take the necessary legal steps

them, you would take the necessary legal steps to assert them.

Mr. Perry could see no crime in that. It was not a threat to the firm of Rathbone & Lord, nor could it be so construed on impartial inspection. It was simply referring to legally constituted authorities questions which the parties themselves could not settle. He did not think that such action would be a bar to friendship. On the contrary, it would dispose finally of umbiassant business disputes. Was that censurable? He had heartily supported the organization and its objects, but did not believe that it would interfere with the individual rights of any of its members.

The motion to spread the address on the records was then put and carried.

RLECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Grange Sard, of Chicago, moved to proceed to a formal ballot, each firm only being entitled to a vote, which prevailed. The result was as

mr. Grange Sard, of Chicago, moved to proceed to a formal ballot, each firm only being entitled to a vote, which prevailed. The result was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 39; necessary to a choice, 30; S. S. Jewett, 31; C. Olhaber, 5; J. S. Perry, 2; S. H. Ransom, 1.

Col. Rathbone moved to make the nomination manimous, which was seconded by Mr. J. S. Perry, who made a brief speech enlogistic of Mr. Jewett, who was, he said, just the man that should have been elected.

Mr. Grange Sard, of Chicago, moved that the Chair be instructed to telegraph to Mr. Jewett, at Buffalo, the news of his election, which was agreed to.

It was resolved to elect two Vice-Presidents and a Treasurer on the same vote. The following gentlemen were elected: First Vice-President, G. F. Filley; Second Vice-President, W. H. Tefft; Treasurer, A. Bradley.

Col. W. P. Warren moved the appointment of a committee to nominate a Board of Managers, which prevailed.

The Chairman appointed on the Committee J. P. Rathbone, W. P. Warren, A. Bradley, N. B. Perry, and B. P. Meyers.

The Committee, after deliberation, reported and recommended the following Boand of Managers, which was confirmed: J. W. Fuller, Troy, N. Y.; R. P. Meyers, Cleveland; C. Olhaber, Omeinnati; N. A. Boynton, New York City; Miles Pratt, Boston.

The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the gentlemen named, and the election was declared nuanimons.

FUNDS NEEDED

Mr. J. Jewett, of Chicago, called attention to the fact that funds were needed for current expenses, and moved an assessment of \$10 each on the members, to be paid before the Convention adjourned. Carried.

SULFECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. O. Green, Secretary of the Special Committee appointed at the morning session, made the following report:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the duty of devising and preparing business for the consideration of your Convention, beg save to report the following subjects as worthy of your deliberation and action, viz.:

**Fundamental Research Secretary of th

there a named will come before the Association for discussion to-day.

Mr. G. Lord, on behalf of the Chicago delegates, invited the members of the Association to take a carriage ride around the city, commencing at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to wind up with a banquet at the Grand Pacule. Accepted.

Mr. S. H. Perry, of Troy, N. Y., moved the appointment of a Committee on Prices, to report during the session of this day, which prevailed, and the Chair appointed, as such Committee, Miessrs. Perry, Galway, Mayers, Lake, Jewett, Bradley, Bell, and Ransom.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE DAIRY.

second Day's Session of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association at Elgin.

Discussion of Various Subjects of Interest to Farmers in General.

Annual Address of President Favill

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. ELGIN, Itl., Feb. 10.—The Convention called to order at 9:15 a. m. by the President. After the disposal of miscelianeous busin the regular order was taken up, as follows: "Abortion in Cows: Causes and Remedies.

"Abortion in Cows: Causes and Remedies."
Dr. J. Tefft, of Elgin, gave his opinions upon this singular and injurious disease.
Some four or five years since the first evidences of the disease became apparent. His neighbors were afflicted before his stock were affected. Two years since the disease struck his herd, and during the time he had lest the use of thirty-seven cows. Some he turned to beef, and some of his cows seemed to keen up for some time the flow of milk. He had keep up for some time the flow of milk. He had restocked his farm last year, and now his new stock are suffering. Abortion usually takes place in about the sixth month of carrying. He apprehends that the cause is in the farm, but doubts that feed caused it. He did not believe the disease was contagious. Some thought there was a parasite attached to the grass, caused by the dronghts of the past years. Some thought there was an absence of the phosphates in the food,—an element greatly needed to keep up the full tenor of life and health. Had observed that the disease was mostly confined to native cattle, and seemed less prevalent among graded stock. He had never fed much hrap,—gave his cattle corn and wheat mixed.

Mr. G. E. Morrow stated that sundry gentlemen had told him they found flax seed to be an almost certain cure. They fed a pint per week of flax-seed, distributing it through the weeks feed. A good many people had tried this simple recipe and found it to be certain.

Mr. George Q. Marshall said he thought one leading cause of this disease was that our cov's were kept confined in stanchions too long. He believed cows were kept too closely confined for their health; that they became feverish, mnhealthy, and weakened, until they failed in their natural powers.

Judge Wilcox said this disease had proven a great loss to him, and he certainly would feel grateful if some one would guarantee a safeguard.

Mr. F. W. Wright gave his experience in the case of a valuable Hoistein heifer which had failed him. He had given her the greatest possible care, and confessed he was at fault.

Mr. C. C. Buell thought the disease was contagions. He thought it was a disease, and that the feed only served to put the system in a proper condition for its reception.

Mr. Stewart thought it was an epidemic, and must be accepted as such.

The Secretary read his annual report for the past year, and throw out suggestions for the future interest of the Society. keep up for some time the flow of milk. He had restocked his farm last year, and now his new

AFTERNOON SESSION. ords was then put and carried.

Mr. W. P. Warren moved that the Association proceed to ballot for President, the first ballot to be informal. Carried.

Messrs. Cubben, of Chicago, and Burdick, of Albany, were appointed tellers.

The informal ballot, which included all members present, individually, was then taken with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 45; S. S. Jewett, 27; J. S. Perry, 10; W. H. Teft, 2; G. F. Filley, 4; R. P. Meyers, 1; J. F. Rathbone, 1.

Mr. Grange Sard, of Chicago, moved to proceed to a formal ballot, each firm only being entitled to a vote, which prevailed. The result was as

that no longer would invidious discrimination be made against Western cheese and butter as such but that it would be accepted upon its merits.

BUTTER AND CHEERE MANUFACTURE.

The President then introduced L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., who delivered an address upon "The Recent Discoveries Concerning Milk and tha Manufacture of Butter and Cheese." This was a long, carefully-prepared, scientific address, partly written and partly owal, which gave excellent instruction upon the subject moeted.

The President said he agreed with Mr. Arnold, that dairying could be pursued with profit upon most any land that was not a desert. He had inde money with a dairy upon dry, clayey land; had fed well, and received a good return.

Judge Wilcox found it difficult to secure good pasturage. The ground did not seem to cover well; the grass grew in tufts. If a grass could be found that would thoroughly cover the ground it would be a desideratum. Our seasons required six or seven months of stable-feeding, and it was necessary to find a way to raise the most and best feed upon the least amount of land. He did not so fully recognize the value of running water as formarly. Good, pure spring water was required, so brought out that every animal could get an abundant supply. Did not like red-top grass for feed.

Mr. G. C. Buell, of Whiteside County, Ill. choimmed the discussion, giving in a clear and ready manner his views of what constituted a dairy farm.

Pathy cows.

After a general discussion, the President announced the next subject in order to be "Dairy Cows and How to Get Them."

Mr. G. C. Buell, of Whiteside, gave his views upon the subject. He chought extile could be bred for various purposes, and made to excel in any. Dairymen wanted cattle for milk; then bred from those who developed peculiar properties in furnishing the lactest supply. As the sporting-men, after long and careful labor, had brodight up a bread or sward. The quality of milk differed, Some milk and served the farmer could resp his reward. The quality of milk

The Secretary then read the list of those with and joined the Association for the ensuing year. Mr. Arnold, of New York, said he considere breed essential in a milking cow. A miking breed was wanted,—a strain that would transm to progeny the peculiar qualities that have redered the personal animal valuable. Select from the best and raise the best.

The Convention then adjourned.

PRESIDENT FAVILLE'S ADDRESS. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 10.—The annual address of egraphed you last night, is of more than usual THE YEAR'S DOINGS.

Reviewing briefly the doings of the year,

Premident says:

I am glad to be able to say to you that the dairy season of 1874 has, in the midi, been a successful can. True, the herizon he here encountered. The severation of the herizon he here encountered. The severation of the fals summer and early autumn serjously lessener our yield of butter and choese; and again, the manufacturer's terror, in the way of tainted milk, was present in almost every factory and dairy during the summer months, causing shrinkage in quantity had depreciation in the quality of our goods, liut, nowithsainding these funwheats, the returns to the dairy manufacturer in our land.

Ind. Rowithsainding these funwheats, the returns to the dairy manufacturer in our land.

Complaints have been made by dealers against some of our Dairy Boards, that they could not buy any cheese there; that the factorymen preferred to consign their goods to be soid on commission. This I admit has been true to some extent, but our screen far, we were traced in such a manuer by the dealers and the reading the summer by the dealers and we can sell our butter and choeses at home for cash if we will. "But," any darrymen, "the dealers are not willing to pay us what our goods are worth, and so force us to adopt the other ourse." It is to be expected that dealers (as a rule) will buy as cheaply as they can. But I think it may be laid down as a rula, also, that, when they come to us with their money to buy, they will, before a wear of the summer of t

ditious and intelligently managed, has always proved a financial success, and I see no reason why it should not contitute to do in the future what it has done in the past. In regard to the probabilities of an overproduction of choese, there is but one thing, in my opinion, that will make that possible.

If we persist in trying to make two articles of food out of one, or, that I may not be misunderstood, if we continute to any great extent to make butter and choese from the same milk, we are greatly in danger of an over-production of both butter and sheese.

THE BUTTER MARKET.

Is crowled to-day to the extent of its capacity, and it is so the whole year round, so that it would take only a little more to reduce prices entirely below the cost of production, so that if we attempt to any considerable extent to increase the butter product of the country an overstock will be the result, and of course down goset the price. But the worst effect is not in the reduction of the price of butter, but the cheese-trade will be most seriously affected by if. Why is it, gentlemen, that the

HOME CONSUMPTION OF CHEESE

has increased more than four-fold in the last fifteen years; I snawer it is mainly due to tha improved quality of our goods. Under the old system of home manufacture we had almost as many different qualities of cheese as we had manufactures, and the house-keeper sending to the market for a piece of cheese did not know whether she was going to get what she wasted or not. But it is not so to-day; the uniformly good quality of our cheese makes if quite certain that we said and the to-consider the past season.

EEFFING STREET CHEESE.

We hear a good deal said about constructing our our-ting-rooms in a last that the past season.

REEPING STREET CHEESE.

We hear a good deal said about constructing our our-ting-rooms in a sea to enable us to hold our summer cheese the past season.

REEPING STREET CHEESE.

We hear a good deed and bout constructing our our-ting-rooms is a sea of the season.

It is that she of the market for

celient mikers. Also had a cross of Holstein. Thought it better to raise the calves from good costs.

Mr. Seward, of Marengo, said ha regarded as a successful dairy cow the one which first would produce the most mik, and, when age had done its work, will produce the most beef. First, he requires a good frame, well put together, shapely, good-sized, tractable, with good appetite, and possessing fattening qualities. He favored the Durham blood as combining the most good qualities. She should have a large chest, straight back, wide in the hips, the udder set well back, neck small horne light, large pleasant eyes, tapering nose; prefers the roan or red color when possible. How could these points be secured? By caraful breeding, Dairymen, by their racklessness in slanghtering calves, were injuring, and would centually desiroy, the productiveness of their darries unless this criminal practice was discontinued. He was receiving to day from Durham cattle 15 years old 30 pounds of mike per dem, and miss confess that he preferred that stock. He thought extile did not reach maturity till they were 5 years old.

[A rocess was amounced of fifteen minutes to emable those present to yon she Bociety. A

"War Song." There were also the usual number of solos and the usual amount of nonsense, which was relished by those who had never seen and heard it before. With the exception of one or two of the numbers, particularly the Irish ones, with which the troupe did not seem to be thoroughly familiar, the singing was admirable and enserts were numerous.

This evening a concert will be given at the same place, with the following programme:

same place, with the following programme:

Madrigals of "Since First I saw Your Face". Marley of Now is the Month of Maying". Ford Alle Ye Oldde Folkes.

Gies—"Blow Gentle Gales". Bishop Atle Ye Oldde Folkes.

Chorus—"The Triton". Malley Ye Grand Chorus.

Organ Solo (on the orchestral organ). Tomlins Except Overde.

Seng and Chorus—"The Dushing White Sergean". Bishop Margery Pinchufts and ye Grand Chorus.

Part Song—"Sweet and Low". Barnby Atley Soyranos, Atles, Tenors, and Basses.

Quartette—"Yeave Ho, Jolly Tars". Benedict Te Grand Chorus—"Hatton Ye Grand Chorus.

"Fart II.

Vocal Symphony, descriptive of Ty."

To Grand Chorus.

FART II.

Vocal Symphony, descriptive of Tyrolese Mountain Life. Ambroise Thomas
a Pastoral Freduce. b Morning Hymn.
c Mountain Song. d Thunder Storm.
c Wountain Song. d Thunder Storm.
c Willagers' Dance.
(By request.)

Alle ye Oldde Folkes.

Ditty—" I'm Ninety-five "Parry
Deborah Doverright.

Piane Solo—(Burlesque).

Part Song—" Breathe Soft"
All ye Sopranos, Allos, Tenore, and Busses.
Humorous Duo—" The Cobbiars." (By request). Ricci
Margery Pinchevic and Win-the-fight-tittle-vis.
Glee—" Mynheer Van Dunk".

Glee—" Mynheer Van Dunk".

Glee—" Mynheer Van Dunk".

Finale—" And Lang Syng".

Sociology Special Story Sociology Special Synghesis Special Special Synghesis Special Special Synghesis Special Finale—"Auld Lang Syne"

Alle ye Oldde Folker.

Tweed.

The sufferings of Tweed in the Penitentiary have aroused the sympathies of many people who love a robber if his plunder amounts to millions. One of the persons employed in attending to the wants of the illustrious prisoner, thus describes his frugal diet, and modest methods:

pital for about an hour he would go back to his room.

"At 10 o'clock in the morning he would receive his friends in his room. He always had plenty of brandy, wine, and ale at hand, for those extras were sent to him from New York. Sometimes in the morning I would go to the Charity Hospital and get a quart of lager from the Matron there for him. I would carry the beer in a can, and almost everybody would think it was soup for some patient in the hospital. Tweet's dinner was always of the best food that the market affords—turkey, chicken, qual on toast, partidge, &c. In the afternoon he usually stayed in his room, and about 3 o'clock he again received visiting friends. I forgot to say that his sons visited him every morning."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRIDAY, Feb. 12, Afternoon and Evening, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO BARTLEY CAMPBELL

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE. Still more powerful attractions, and entire change of programme. TO-NIGHT, first time in this city of the magnificant Oriental Spectacle.

THE TURKISH HAREM. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS of the distinguished actress Mrs. D. P. Bowers ELIZABETH, Queen of England. KING JAMES ME. J. O. McCOLLUM,
KING JAMES M. HAROIE
Saturday Matines LADY AUDILEY'S SECRET,
Monday-CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN as MEG MERRILLES. Seats can now be secured. CHICAGO MUSEUM.

This afternoon and every evening during the week, an Sainrday Matinee. MR. JOS. H. KEANE AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

Rew Scenery, New Appointments, and Strong Cast.

Estarday, Evening, Peb lis—Joint, Renefit to Chas. J

Crouse and W. F. Evans—A Great Bill. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Reluctantly the management withdraws Bartley Campbell's romantic truth drama,
CHRANA UAILE,
After the Saturday Matines, in order to give a joint farewell benefit to JOHN DILLON, JOHN BLAISDELL,

SATURDAY NIGHT, Pob. 12.
Tromendous bill of attractions, and positively farewell for one year. HOOLEY'S THEATRE,

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, and Satur-day Matineo, revival, for four performances only, of the sterling English Comedy, MEN OF THE DAY. With a Brilliant Cast of Characters.

This is the most interesting Comedy hitherto pros at this house. Don't fail to see this great treat. SUNDAY LECTURE. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON "OUR BOYS."

THE RINK. NOVEL ATTRACTIONS. GEAND MASQUERADE
And a German Emigrant Skuting Match.
Admission, 25. Open overy day and night.

GILMORE.

Union Park Congregrational Church Monday Evening, Feb. 15.

McCormick Music Hall, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 16. TWO

GRAND CONCERTS

22d Regiment Band Grand Concert Organization OF NEW YORK,

INCLUDING MISS EMMA C. THURSBY, A young and charming Prime Donna of ex-

amous Cornet Player.
MR. E. A. LEFEBRE,

M'CORMICK HALL Tuesday Evening, Feb. 16.

7. Solo for Cornet, "Si tu Savais,"
8. Divertimento, on Airs from the Opera Gilmore's Band.
9. Air and Variation of Thursby.
10. Overture on Themes from the Opera Gilmore's Band.

General Admission, 75 Cents. Reserved Seats 25 Cents Extra. FOR SALE AT LYON & HEALY'S MUSIC STORE. NOTICE.—The Band is now making a tour of the principal Eastern and Western Cities, on their way it Louisville, Ky., to fill an engagement in the latter city on the 27th of Fobruary, in aid of the Public Libray of Kan-

McCORMICK HALL. TO-NIGHT! **RICHINGS-BERNARD**

Great Popular Concert!

Erilliant Programme of "Olde Folks' Gems."

TO-MORROW.—Last West Side Concert.
U. P. CONG'L CHURCH. U. P. CONG'L CHURCH.

Saturday—Last Appearance of the Company.

TIOKETS for McCormick Hall Concerts for sale at
Janes, McClurg & Co.'s, 17 State-sal, where Star Course
Bus Tickets, entiting holder to ride to and from McCormick Hall Concerts, will be given. For U. P. Congregational Chèrel Concerts, at Bell's, 56 West Mallione-1,
and Horton's Library, 63 West Lake-st.

PRICES-Admission to Matiness. 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seat. All Evening Concerts—admission, 75 cents; reserved seats.

OFTION TICKETS, to apokages of 18, good for all
these Concerts and all Star Entertainments, for sale at
above places for 35.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF CHAS. THE RECOURNED RADICAL,

BRADLAUGH. "THE FRENCH REVOLUTION," TICKETS for sale to-morrow at Janson, McClurg & Co. s, 117 State-st.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 11, LADIES' NIGHT. Great Bill of the Senson! Glorious Olio! Immense bit of the famous Military Drama. Produced in a manner never before attempted in Chicago.

AARIETTA HAVEL, and a Full Dramatic Company.

NICHOLAS WOODLAND, with his Troups of Educated Dogs. SIGNORA ALBERTAZZ in Operatic
Selections. JENNIE TOURNOUR. MISS FRANKIE
in a Budget of Vocal Picsantries. BABY BINDLEY
in his wonderful Musical Sketches. MISS HEFTY
REMMELSHERG. O'DOMOHUE, the frish Minstrel.
T. B. MCINTYRE, and the old popular favorities, GEO.

and CHAS. REVNOLDS.

NOW LOOK AT THE PRICES—No extra for securing:
Farquette, Sec; Dress Circle and Esleony, So;
Grand Tip. To; Galley, Be; Orchostra Nisils, 76c.

VALENTINE MATINZH SATURDAY. Ladies and
Children, 25c. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY and Saturday I inco. commencing Feb. 15. Farewell appearance of undisputed and regal queen of English Tragedy, world-renowned JANAUSCHEK. NEW YORK STAR COMPANY. MONDAY, Feb. 15—An adaptation of Charles Dickers celebrated novel, "Bleak House," entitled URISSNEY WOLD.

WOLD.
Theeday DEBORAH (Lesh the Formation).
Wednesday - EARL OF ESSEX.
Thursday - MARY STUARY WOLD.
Estorday Mastines - MARY STUARF and 'Come Here.'
Saturday Formation - MARY STUARF and 'Come Here.' ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CONTINUED SUCCESS of Bartley Campbell's Rom

GRANA UAILE. GRANA UAILE MATINKES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Friday Alternoon and Frentine, Grand Testim
benesit tendered to BARTLEY CAMPBELL. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL CARD. Charlotte Cushman's FAREWELL TO CHICAGO.

EF Seat can now be secured for the first week of the ast engagement this great artiste will fill in Chicago. McCORMICK HALL.

rom Centra IDepat, Jost Lake-st., and descand-st. Ticket affice, 121 Randolph-st

PHTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
rom depot corner Clinton and Carrollets. Was Side
Richet affice, 121 Handolphes., and at depot.

BALTIMORE & ONIO RAILROAD trains leave from Exposition Building and deput food of Twenty-second-st. Ticks after, 12 LaSalle-st.

PROPOSALS.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency,

Leave. Arrope.

GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 8, 1878.

MEDICAL CARDS. said of the profession for over 20 years has are all important. A book for the milition sit to pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Empotency, Jumples on the Zag. Ob.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of posthful impredence, cassing green
story, nervous dability, sto, having tried in sain,
the war remody, has found a simple call-cury, while
will cond, for to his failor andirece. Address
REEVEN, 72 Naman-6a, Now York.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER, SELF CULLVURE, Consultations as to your cars and other raw's Pirensdoor, but business, state, daily from to m. TRIBUNE OFFICE, ing. March & cab.

NO PAY!! Dr. Kean FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages

THE CITY.

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

CELEBRATION OF AN OLD AND NEW MARRIAGE.

The twenty-first universary of the beginning of their married life and the wedding of their eldest daughter. Ells Louise, to Mr. Piny E. Kingman, Jr., of the house of John Alston & Co., of this city, was celebrated last night by Mr. and Mrs. Squiers at their residence, No. 1358 Wabash avenue. The services were performed by the Rev. Mr. F. M. Ellis, of the Michigan Avenue Bactist Church. The dress of chigan Avenue Baptist Church. The dress of e bride was an ashes-of-roses silk, trimmed orange-blossoms sent from ids by Mr. Justin Sharley for the occasion, rooms were decorated with antumn leaves, a, and flowers in many beautiful designs, and in the centre of the room was an arch of evergreens inclosing the dates "1534—1575," in commemoration of the first and later weddings. Among the guests were four ladies who were present at the wedding ceremonies of Mr. and Mrs. Squiers twenty-one years ago. The supper after the ceremony was elegant, and was furnished by Eckhart. The gifts were many and valuable. Mr. Squiers presented its wife with a fine amethyst ring set with diamonds, and the charming bride received the following presents: An overa glass, from George Arthur and F. W. Farwell: a besunful bronze clock, from Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Kingman; a cutlery set, from W. D. Rawlins; a fine steel engraving from a painting by Landseer. from Mr. Kingman; after dinner silver coffee spoons, gold tined, one dozen, from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walsh; a pair of gold bracelets from Mr. and Mrs. Squiers; a beautiful enameled gold watch and chain, a tribute of respect from Post-Office clerks. The names of the donors are J. M. Hubbard, E. J. Roos, E. M. Fitch, H. H. Hereshaw, O. C. Wentworth, F. J. Gross, W. O. Osgood, Guy A. Gould, George D. Backley, E. R. Taylor, H. Blatner, J. Calbrath, George W. Lovering, and Col. T. H. Keefe, ex-Special Agent of the Treasury Department; a fine pearl opers glass from Mr. and Mrs. U. R. Hawley; handkerchief and glove box from Mr. W. E. Patton; a serap-book from Amelia C. Briggs; silver bouquet-holder from Charles Curtis; tollet set from Mrs. M. DeGolyer; pickle dish from E. A. Miller; breakfast caster of silver, a dozen silver knives, and a like number of silver flower-vases from Mr. and Mrs. George C. Sherman; a pair of gold sleeve-buttons from Miss. Glara Squiers; silver card-receiver from Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Kingman; large photograph of Mr. Squiers from J. E. Brandy; and Mrs. John McArthur; a beautiful volume of "Shakspeare" from E. W. Bennett and J. B. Oottle; a six-volume set bound in morocco and gold of "Half Hours with the Best Authors" from O. G. Wentworth; a dozen of silver knives from Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Case; silver flower-

noid, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Robinson, and Miss Sarah Wassbourne.

Among the prominent persons noticed among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. John Marthur, Mr. and Mrs. John Alston, Joshua L. Marsh, W. E. Patton, Gapt, M. J. McGrath, E. A. Miller, J. W. Gregg and wife, P. M. Clowry, Dave Alston, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. George C. St. man, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walsh and the Misson Lectita and Josephine Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, D. C. Curris and wife Mrs. Co. k, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Atbott, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Kingman and family, Dr. L. D. Boone, Mrs. William Hansbrough and Mrs. J. H. C. Gross, Mrs. Harriet Welch and Miss Jennie Welch, from Clarendon Hills; Miss Jennie Wentworth, of Ethart, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stone, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, of Bloomington, Wis.; Mrs. M. C. Barber, Miss Addie De Golyer, Miss Nattie Owens, Mr. M. J. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Boynton, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Boynton, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnston, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Kingman and Miss Carrie Kingman, Miss Cassie Harvey, and Mr. J. M. Hubbard.

ANOTHER JAIL ESCAPE.

THIS THING IS BECOMING MONOTONOUS.

Bring the past three months there have been no less than five escapes from the County Jail, and on each occasion the papers have made mention of the insufficiency of the building for the purpose for which it was intended. Notthe purpose for which it was intended. Notwithstanding the numerous escapes, neither the
Grand Jury or the County Board have, until resentily, taken any means to remedy the matter,
and make the premises more secure, until finally
another has occurred, which certainly demonstrates beyond a doubt the total unfitness of the
institution for the purpose of 3 Jail. Yesterday
morning between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock,
the notorious Charles Richards, alias. "Bucky"
Brown, successed in effecting als escape,
Richards is the fellow who burgiarized the reaidence of Mr. Dan O'Hara several weeks ago.
He was brought into the Criminal Court Tuesday afternoon, to be tried on three indictments,
—one for having burgiarious implements in his
possession, one for committing burgiary, and
another for assaulting Foliceman Culerton,
with intent to kill that officer. He pleaded
guilty to the indictments. The circumstances developed in the Court Tuesday afternoon indicafed that Richards was a very dangerous, desperate man, and the crimes for which he was for
the tired were of a serious nature. Richards, it
seems, was all along plotting and planning to
seem the objection of the law by carrs in
dical means, feeling sure that he would stand a
poor chance if tried before a Jury. The manner
of his eccape was similar to those of his predicessors.

The employes in the Lell state that Richardson
was ragularly visited by several women, and it is
probable that they conveyed to him the means of
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The employees in the Lell state that Richardson
was ragularly visited by several women, and

was regularly visited by several women, and it is probable that they conveyed to him the means of escape, which consisted simply of a drill and a piece of clothes-line.

The affair was carried out with great skill. Richards and his partners frescoed the ceiling with bits of paper, cut in fance; shapes, like the "ily-catchers" in salesmoone; then they covered the wall with papers so that, however large a hole might have been made, it would not have been discovered. They also put a strip of paper up and down in front of the water-pipe which rins up through the southwest corner of the ceil, behind which they stowed carefully away the bricks which they took out.

The first thing, after these preliminary prevarations, was to make a hole in the 5-inch limestone slab which forms the rear end of the ceil, abutting on the ventilator running up between the two tiers which face in opposite directions. At first the register, near the bottom of the ceil, where the impure air escapes into the ventilator, was taken out. It is about 4 by 6 inches in eize, but the work here was abandoned, the register put back, and drilling commenced above it near the top of the cell, say 7 feet from the floor; high enough in fact to require that the operator have something to stand on. Probably one of as up through the southwate corner of the it. behind which there stored carefully away the fact that the control of the it. I behind which there stored carefully away the fact that the control of the fact that forms the rare end of the cell, as two iters which face in opposite direction. Institute regard, and the fact that the control is the work he may be the fact that the control of the fact that the fact that the control of the fact that the control of the fact that the fact tha

ed. Also to ascertain what measures might, in their opinion, be necessary to prevent a further repetition of such escapes.

After receiving these instructions, the jury retired, and in the afternoon, accompanied by sheriff Agnew and two or three members of the County Board, they visited the building and carefully inspected the cell of the escaped criminal and those adjoining. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will take some steps to make the place more secure and prevent future escapes.

escapes.

Sheriff Agnew's men are diligently searching the city for Richards, and jt is pretty certain he has not left Chicago, and will, in all probability, not have that opportunity.

THE BREAD CONTRACT.

About two months ago a communication was published in Tuz Tanunz from a person who alleged that he had gone to the bakery of Frank and Philip Schweinfurth, No. 8 South Gaval street, for the purpose of getting bread on tickets furnished him by the County Agent, and that he had been treated there with unwarranted incivility; that he had been refused paper in which to wrap up his bread, etc. A day or so later, one of the Schweinfurths, who have the contract for furnishing bread to the poor, called at the office and denied the truth of the allegations of the correspondent, saying that no rade-ness on the part of his hired men or women was tolerated, and that he did not furnish wrappingpaper since his contract did not require it, and since the sum received for his bread was too

since the sum received for his bread was too small to permit him to give any trimmings along with it. He concluded to leaving some breadtackets, and asking a reporter to go around and see for himself as to the incivility.

The following month a reporter did call around, and, after watching several applicants get their bread, presented three tickets, and carried off three loaves. He saw no discourtesy at all,—then or on any other occasion,—but he had the curiosity to weigh the three loaves. Instead of weighing 48 ounces, they weighed but 35. This struck him as singular, but he charitably attributed it to some defect in that parcial arbaing. So be went again, a few days later, and got another batch. It was weighed, but with the same result. It was I3 ounces, or nearly a pound, short. This persistent discrepancy between what was and what should be surprised the reporter, who could not conceive that the Schweinfurths would thus swindle the county and the poor.

Schweinfurths would thus swindle the county and the poor.

His next step was to look at their contract. The county records showed an agreement was made with them Jan. 5, 1874, as follows:

That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the payment to be made to them by the said Board, as hereinafter set forth, hereby covehant and agree with the said party of the second part that they will furnish and deliver upon the order of said Board, or its duly authorized agents, at any and all times, and at such places as shall tendered and required, all the bread required and ordered by said Board, or its duly authorized agents, as and for the was Division of the City of Chicago, said bread to be the best quality of No. 1 bread, as per sample farnished, and to be furnished, and to be furnished, and to be furnished and delivered in such quantities as shall from time to time be required and ordered, for and at the rate of 3 cents per loaf, or \$3 per 100 pounds.

ties as shall from time to time be required and ordered, for and at the rate of 3 cents per loaf, or 33 per 100 pounds.

This contract, however, expired Jan. 1, 1375, so that the Schweinfurths were not bound by its restrictions. They kept on issuing bread on the orders of the County Agent, but with no formal agreement as to price or quantity. Therefore, the reporter waited until last week, when the firm sent in their bill for bread furnished from Jan. 1 to Jan. 25. It is for \$1.605 for \$5,500 bread tickets at 3 cents per ticket. The applicant for relief gets from the County Agent a ticket which says "Good for 1 pound of bread." He presents it to the Schweinfurths, whe give him a loaf and charge the county 3 cents therefor. But while the ticket calls for 16 ounces, the Schweinfurths have been giving only 11% onnees, which savors somewhat of fraud.

Their corrected bill should therefore read for 39,010 pounds of bread. \$1,170.30, a deduction of \$434.70, and that is all the county should pay, unless the contractors can prove that they have given full weight, except in isolated instances.

This bill is now before the Committee on Public Charlties of the Board of Coanty Commissioners, and it is suggested that these facts be examined into before it is audited.

other laymen, shall be admitted, under the cartificate of the Bishop, as its lay delegates, with the usual privileges. There being no Bishop to grant the required certificate to the "two other laymen," the Chancellor of the Cathedrai was left alone to represent the Cathedrai congregation. The question of the right of the representative of the Cathedral to vote was not brought formally before the Convention, but the right of the Chancellor of the Diocese was discussed and put to ducet vote, by orders, which resulted in favor of that officer, as follows: Clerical vote—Affirmative, 35; negative, 13. Thus more than two to one of the Belerry, and nearly two to one of the lafty, decided that the Chancellor of the Ducese had the right to vote. Yet your correspondent does not besitate to declare as "fraudulent" both his vote and that by which the Cathedrai congregation was represented.

But if these two votes ought not to be counted, still Dr. De Koven has a majority of the laity, as well as of the clergy. They being thrown out, the total lay vote remaining would be only 57. Dr. De Koven received 31. Deduct the two, and we have 29. or a majority of tuth falmess there is in "Layman's" declaration that, with these votes not counted there was "a majority of one against Dr. De Koven.

Your "Layman" also rashly and wilfully overlesp the trath in regard to Bushop Doane. He says of him:

See the action of Rishop Doane, of Albany. He telegraphs, "Thank God!" He is net door to Rome. He is as far from Rome as any Bishop of the American Church. This thing of calling hard names is boy's play and a mmbekul's argument. And freply, secondly, that not only is Bishop Doane tot known as "as extreme Rithalist," but he is known not to be a Ritualist at all, in the contrary, it is well known that he is the author of that portion of the "Pastoral Letter of the House of Bashops." delivered in October, 1871, in which he used the following language:

What is known as "Ritualist," but he is known not to be a Ritualist at all, in the common unde

tendencies.

In speaking of the "awful error" of "adoring the elements themselves," he adds:

Wherefore if a teacher suggests this error, by act or posture, he places himself in antagonism to the doctathe of this Church, and the teaching of God's Word, and puts in peril the soals of men.

I might quote more from this pasteral letter to the same purport: but enough is given to show that your "Layman" is a willful falsifier and an unscrupulous slanderer.

Thurn.

THE SNOW-STORM.

The intense cold of the last few days has finally given way to a milder temperature, but, in doing so, it brought upon us the heaviest snow-storm of the season. The snow commenced to fall at an early hour vesterday morn-ing, and continued to come down until a late our last evening. The average depth of snow in the streets, at the time the storm ceased, was about one foot, but in places where it had a chance to drift it was piled up to the depth of several fest. Of course the street-railroads suf-fered most severely, and in the afternoon double teams had to be put on the cars. But all the lines, except the State and Madison street cars, which withdrew in the afternoon, kept on running on of \$434.70, and that is all the county should pay, nuless the contractous can prove that they have given full weight, except in isolated instances.

This bill is now before the Committee on Public Charities of the Board of Coanty Commissioners, and it is suggested that these facts be examined into before it is audited.

DR. DE KOVEN.

THE REMORIAL.

There were no new developments in the De Koven controversy yesterday. Those who have signified their intention to remenstrate against his consecration as Bishop seemed inclined to await his acceptance of the office before taking any further steps. They regard his acceptance very doubtful from the further fact that consent to his consecration would be uncertain, owing to the diverse opinions, and the probable effect of such a step upon the Diocese, On the otherhand his friends are sanguine that he will accept, and that he will be duly confirmed. While they confess that the same objections to the consecration of Dr. Seymour are intensified to Dr. De Koven, they believe that the Standing Convenittees of the Church have so changed in

Last evening the following document was placed in the hands of the Rev. John Gordon, ate of the Western Avenue Baptist Church:

late of the Western Avenue Baptist Church:

Rev. John Gordon:

DEAN SIR: Desiring to assure you of our personal esteem for yourself and our appreciation of the devoted and faithful manner in which you have discharged every duty devolving upon you as a minister of the Gospel during your residence with us for the past eight years, and assured that, by your zeal and carnestness in your Master's work, you have won the affections of a multitude of your relilow-citizens; therefore, in order to afford them an opportunity of Johning with us in our expression of our regard, we, the undersigned, beg to tender you a testimorial entertainment, to be held as Farwell Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 18, 1875.

Signed by A. Youker, A. Bashnell, H. W. Thomas, A. H. Artell, J. W. Larrimore, G. W. Northup, Bobert Collyer, Thomas L. Johnson, W. W. Everts, L. Büsh, E. J. Cantine, J. O. Burrougha, F. M. Elis, Charles Edward Cheney, J. O. Peck, J. V. Farwell, and others.

Mr. Gordon has not yet publicly recognized the high compliment paid him, but it is expected he will in a few days. The entertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental nuisc by the best talent of the city, and interary exercises of the highest order. The signers of the decominations of the city, which in itself is a testimonial that few ministers nowadays receive.

GENERAL NEWS. The Illinois Central Railroad has decided to put on their road an extra Hyde Park train on and after Monday next. The train leaves the

o'clock p. m."

Complaints are promulgated that Mr. Foster, the man in charge of the lodging-house on Union street, in the old police station, exercises cruelty in turning lodgers out into the cold at the dawn of day and before they can find shelter or employment.

An adjourned business meeting of the First Baptist Church was held at 666 Wabash avenue last evening. The object of the meeting was to listen to a special report from the Building Committee. In the absence of the Chairman

Committee. In the absence of the Chairman no report was made.

A resolution was adopted offering to assume the payment of a certain mortgage owed by the clurch, which Mr. B. F. Jacobs had become responsible for.

The remainder of the meeting was given to the discussion of the disposition of the real estate of the church, and whether the proceeds should go to the building of the caurch on Thirty-first street, or be divided between the proposed new church and a down-town place of worship. Without arriving at any conclusion, the meeting adjourned.

Without arriving at any conclasion, the meeting adjourned.

A pleasant episode occurred last evening at the residence of Conrad Kahler. No. 580 Carroll avenue. That gentleman is, and has been for many years, in charge of Thie Tribunk pressroom, and is well known for his excellent skill and kindly manners. The employes in his department bethought themselves that it was due him, and in accordance with the true feeling of friendship which they bore him, that they should present him with a memento which he could look upon with pride in after years, and feel that his associates held him in high esteem. Therefore they consulted Messrs. Roseberry & Falch, the well-known jowelers, and selected a handsome silver tea-set, which was appropriately engraved and taken to Mr. Kahler's house last evening. Mr. P. Carroll headed the employes, and made a brief and pleasant presentation speech, to which the surprised recipient replied in good terms. Mrs. Kahler feasted the happy party, and after a short time spent in pleasant intercourse the boys returned to the office to make the Ballock presses fly.

Nat F. Cunningham, Jr., who for some years

the happy party, and after a short time spent in pleasant intercourse the boys returned to the office to make the Ballock presses fly.

Nat F. Cunningham, Jr., who for some years past has been on duty at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in Chicago, having latterly filled the responsible office of Chief Clerk, was a few days since commissioned a Lieutenant in the army. Mr. Cunningham was codered before a Military Board convened in this city December last especially to examine into his qualifications for the position to which the President has promoted him, and passed—in the language of a member of the Board—"a most meritorious examination." The position vacated by Lieut. Cunningham will be a difficult one to fill, but the army has gained in him an officer who will do honor to the service. The press of Chicago will miss "Nat" at the Lieutenant-General's headquarters, where he was ever to be found the same controons and accommodating gentleman, and always willing to assist the reporters by giving them military information which he termed "not contraband." During Lieut. Cunningham's residence in Chicago he has made nosts of friends by his uniform gentlemanly bearing, and one and all will join in congratulating the young officer upon his deserved promotion. The Tunders, in rejoicing with Nat, has only one regret, and that is that Chicago will lose him. He will scart in a few weeks to join his regiment, the Eighth infantry, on the Pacific coast.

ALADYS ACCOUNT OF A FIRE.

The Louisville Gourier-Journal publishes the following extract from the letter of a lady correspondent in the "Fire City," as that paper calls Chicago:

Yesterday (the 4th inst.) was the worst of the season—mercury at 10 degrees below, and the wind blowing a perfect gale from the southwest. About 10 o'clock Mass Bodget called to look at the fire, and from our front windows we saw a large frame house on Madison street, just at the head of the court, all ablaze, the wind blowing snoke and flame toward us. After watching it until we were quite nervous, Mr

CRIMINAL.

The Grand Jury presented three bills against Joseph Simms for promoting lottery and selling lottery tickets. Simms was brought into court and gave ball in \$500 on each indictment, with McDonald and Trude as sureties. Tom Coughlin, a saloen-keeper at the corner

of Fifth avenue and Quincy street, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Supt. Billings, of the Newsboys' Home, who charges him with Peter Shields was in the "gooseberrying

business yesterday, according to the complaint of Maurice Crowley, who states that he carried off a clothes-line full of garments from his yard on Twelfth street, near Clark. Snields was placed in durance at the Armory. Detectives Blattner and McGarigle arrested Joseph and J. D. Simms yesterday afternoon on

Joseph and J. D. Simms yesterday afternoon on the charge of promoting a lottery-scheme in seiling tackets for the Kentucky Public Library Lottery. The accused were found at Room 47 Metropolitan Blook, corner of LaSalle and Ran-dolph streets, and do business under the firm of J. R. Watta & Co. The prisoners gave ball for their appearance this morning before Justice Boyden.

being appearance this morning before Justice Boyden.

The Grand Jury returned into court Tuesday indictments against Jerry Titcomb, Harry Lawrence, William A. Singleco, Charles Allen, and John W. Walpole for knepping gaming-houses. The parties were arrested yesterday and brought before the Court, who fixed their bail at \$1,000 cach. Titcomb furnished bail with G. S. Chapin and John B. Sauve as sureties; the remaining four gave bail, with Michael C. McDonaid and A. S. Trude as sureties.

Justice Boyden disposed of the sports who were pulled on the night of the 20th inst. at "The Store" gambling-rooms, run by McDonaid, Lawrence, and Martin, by yesterday holding the dealers, Eli Marks and James Bell, to the Criminal Court in bail of \$700 cach, and inficting a fine of \$15 cach on the other twelve who were taken in the raid. Harry Lawrence settled the fines, amounting to \$130, and Mike McDonaid qualified as surely for the dealers who were held.

Several rumors, which have received pretty

McDonaid qualified as surely for the dealers who were held.

Several rumors, which have received pretty general credence, and which have at last been proved to be substantial facts, have been circulated lately about the proposed indictment of several pawnbrokers, some of them quite prominent, by the Grand Jury. Mr. William Carman, custodian of stolen property, several prominent police officera, and other gentlemen, have been before the Grand Jury, presumably on this matter. Yesterday morning three citizens of McHenry County, in this State, accompanied by an officer of the county, were before the Grand Jury to give testimony which will lead to the indictment of a certain pawnbroker, whose name they do not wish made public.

not wish made public. ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Society Dania's twelfth annual masquerade will be held at Aurora Turner Hall next Mon-

day evening.

Mrs. Van Cott will hold meeting at noon in the First Methodist Caurch to-day, and will preach at the Centenary Church this evening. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach, and a church will be organized, corner Prairie avenue and Forty-first street, Sunday evening, Feb. 14,

at 7:30 o'clock.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton will lecture on "Our Boys" before the Sunday Lecture Society next Sunday afternoon in the Grand Opera-House, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents.

So'clock. Admission, 10 cents.

The South Side Division of the Women's Temperance Union meets at Room 3, 148 East Madison steet, at 20 clock p. m. to-day. A full and prompt attendance is requested.

The ladies of the Baptist Society at Englewood will not a sociable at the residence of Mrs. W. M. Willis on Thursday evening. A coronal invitation is extended to the public.

The Rev. R. D. Sheppard will lecture this evening at the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, near Thirty-second street. Subject: "Ignatius Loyola; or, The Mystery of Jesuitsm."

The Arion Musical Club will furnish the nusic at the young men's temperance-meeting tonight, in lower Farwell Hall. Entrance on Arcade court. H. S. Wisner and others will speak.

The Reading Club meets in the rooms of the Union Catholic Library Association, southwest co.m.r. State and Monroe streets, this evening.

A. M. Pence, Esq., of the firm of Rosenthal & Pence, will deliver the public lecture before the College of Law on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 4 p. m. Subject: "Hints Respecting the Powers and Limitations of Courts." The succeeding Saturday lecture (Feb. 20) will be by Obadiah Jackson, Esq., on "Taxation."

Esq., on "Taxation."

Charles Bradlaugh, whose lecture here a couple of months ago created such a sensation among the Star Course, has coen re-engaged by the manager to sppear here next Monday. The lecture which he is called to deliver is a new one, and contains a scathing "philippic against the modern form of aristocracy, and Bradlaugh's idea of Republicanism. It is said to be one of the most prilliant and caustic platfoim efforts of his life, and its delivers here will undoubtedly create a sensation. The lecture occurs next Monday, and the sale of tickets begins to-morrow morning.

THE CITY-HALL The Finance Committee will meet at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, in the City Clerk's

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds will meet Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to consider bids for various tracts of city property that have recently been advertised for sale.

Judge Dickey, Corporation Counsel, was yes-terday notified that, owing to the early and unexpected adjournment of the Supreme Court, the city tax appeal cases would not be heard until

Assistant Corporation Coupsel Frank Adams was yesterday so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to continue the prosecution of the State street condemnation case, now on hearing in the Superior Court.

of the State street condemnation case, now on hearing in the Superior Court.

The Board of Police have finally completed their decision in the Lippincott bill for 195 kegs of powder. From the facts in their possession, the Board decline to allow the bill unless Lippincott first exhibits vouchers from the different powder houses from whom he received these 195 kegs. If the Colonel will call on the Board, they promise to explain matters as best they can.

The Special Committee on Legislation met in private session yesterday, and talked over city matters for nearly two hours. The principal basiness before the Committee was a bill providing for the better collection of city taxes. The bill is not yet completed, and consequently is kept from the public. The Committee adjourned to meet again some day during the early portion of next week.

The severe cold of the present winter has frozen the ground to a depth of nearly 7 feet. In many places the water-mains are completely frozen up, necossitating the inauguration of the old system of water-wagons for supplying the citizens. The water-wagons are very largely patronized in some portions of the South and West Divisions, and will probably be continued until some time in March, as it will take to that time for the water-mains to thaw out.

The Richards jail escape has elicited the superlatively wonderful fact that, under the present administration, the practice of photographing the mugs of the most notorious criminals has been completely abandoned by orders of Supt. Behm. When President Sheridan inquired yesterday for a photograph of Richards for the purpose of duplicating it and sending oppies to other cities, he first learned of the fact. An interview with Supt. Behm is sure to ensue.

other cities, he have learned of the sact. An interview with Supt. Behm is sure to ensue.

An ordinance introduced into the Common. Council last Monday evening relating to the storage of petroleum and the manufacture of gas has been construed by some of the Aldermen as the forerunner of a new gas company. On the contrary, it is a direct bombardment of a new gas institution bether 1,000 miles east or sets to Dearborn street. It is rumored that, as the place in question, provisions are being made for the storage of 50,000 gallons of petroleum, an amount sufficient to blow up a half dozen cities should it happen to catch fire.

AN UNFORTUNATE PREDICAMENT.

The Board of Police Commissioners, at their meeting on Tuesday, listened to the story of Officer Charles A. Spencer, of the Chicago Avenue Statiou, in relation to a decision by the Suoreme Court in the case of Rapp vs. Dilger et al. This inaquite a poculiar affair. Some time ago, it appears, Dilger, who is a police officer at Chicago Avenue Station, while traveling his beat, got into an altercation with Rapp, who is his brother-in-law.

Dilger, becoming overpowered, sent to the

his beat, got into an altercation with Rapp, who is his brother-in-law.

Dilger, becoming overpowered, sent to the station for assistance, and in a short time Officers alcCabe, Pencen, and Dewey responded. The result was the arrest of Rapp. But next morning he was discharged by the Court. Mr. Rapp now sued out a capias against the officers who arrested him, charging malicious prosecution, and caused the officers to be locked up in the County Jail. In his good nature Station-keeper Spencer hurried to the relief of his brother officers, and signed their bail bonds. The case was called up in the Circuit Court, where Rapp recovered damages against the police officers in the sum of \$1,230. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. These appeal-bonds were also signed by Spencer. The Police Protective Association paid other expenses amounting to the round by Spencer. The Police Protective Association paid other expenses amounting to the round sum of \$650. So here Mr. Charles A. Spencer is left quite hable in the premises, the officers being worth nothing, so to say, pecuniarily. It is clearly the duty of those officers to come up as soon as possible, like men, and satisfy the judgment rendered against them. Mr. Spencer has received a notice from the attorners of Rapp, demanding immediate satisfaction as boudgman. Rapp, it may be added had brought Diliger before the Police Board, who failed to discharge him. This aggravated Rapp, who was on very unpleasant terms with his brother-in-law, Diliger. Hence the proceedings before the Court, and the naiv predicament of Officer Spencer. It may be added that Spencer has been on the force a long time, and bears an enviable reputation.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The third entertainment under the auspices of the Laties' Lecture Association was the readings of Mrs. Foss, in the Methodist Church Monday evening. She was greeted by a goodly audience, and her efforts gave evident satisfa tion. Two of her selections were from Dickens. Will Carlton's "Gone with a Handsome Man," "Charge of the Light Brigade," "Charlie Mc-

Crea," and other readings, gave the lady oppor-tunity to display quite a varied talent.

The annual declamation contest between the junior and sophomore classes of the University for the Mann prizes occurred Tuesday evening at the Presbyterian Church. The interest felt by the citizens in the free literary entertainments furnished from time to time by the students was manifested by the immense concourse by which the house was filled to repletion some time

which the house was hired to requeston some time before the appointed hour.

The two prizes, furnished through the gener-ozity of Dr. O. H. Mann, consist respectively of \$20 and \$40 : the first being oven to all the com-petitors, while the second can only be awarded to one who selects a declamation of the forensic style.

serious while the second can only be awarded to one who selects a declamation of the forensic style.

The judges who officiated on this momentous occasion were Judge H. G. Miller, Joseph Clarkson, Esq., W. M. Raymond, Dr. N. S. Davis, and Prof. Edwin R. Shrader. Some little time being necessary for deliberation, the award will not be made for several days.

The music furnished by Prof. Guth was exerable. Dr. Fowler presided, Divine blessing being invoked by the Rev. G. C. Noyes. The list of speakers and their subjects was as follows: "Scene in the Senste," O. P. McCool, "71; "Crime its own Detector," F. H. Scott, "76; "Enlogy on Adams and Jefferson," A. W. McPherson, "76; "The Face Against the Pane," Miss N. A. Cowies, "77; "Herossm of the Pilgrim Fathers," C. W. Thornton, "77; "Victor Hugo's Defense of his Son," C. W. Hudson, "76; "The Famine," Miss E. E. Parks, "76; "Horatius at the Bridge," F. M. Bristol, "77; "Cataline's Defance," F. M. Taylor, "76.

The two young ladies acquitted themselves very creditably. Their selections were of the pathetic order, and, consequently, gave them an opportunity to show themselves at their best, that style being peculiarly womanly. Among the gentlemen, Messrs. Scott, Knappen, Bristol, and Taylor had the best delivery, and left rather the most favorable impression upon the audience. The first prize was awarded to Miss Parks, and the second to Mr. Scott, both juniors.

The great drawback to the entertainment was the utter disregard to seasonable hours. The Faculty should see that these exercises are not so tediously lengthened out. Enther each speaker's time should be retricted, or there should be at least four less contestants.

To-morrow evening, in the same place, some of the Adelphic Literary Society's best falent will celeorate Lineon's birthday by orating on topics suitable to such an occasion. The speakers are gentlemen of ability, and, if something good is not forthcoming, they will be literire reputations. Music will be furnished by the Apollo Club, of the side.

Subject: "Tom Moore." Members and friends of the Association uvited.

A. M. Pence, Esq., of the firm of Resenthal & Pence, will deliver the public lecture before the College of Law on Saturday. Reb. 13, et A. p.

which nearly embraced Leonard Spaulding's barn, is about a mile and a half northwest of the city.

Wankegan, in spite of cold weather, is a lively sown, and pleasant surprise parties, music parties, and driving parties have been the order of the day. The sleighing event of the season, which was to have come off on Toesday, has been postponed until Friday. Monday night some of the Wankegan people jouned the masked revelers at Kenosha, and on Tuesday night the Germans gave their periodical masked bail.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Landon, being about to leave their pleasant home on State street in this city for quite an extended Southern tour, where they propose spending the balance of the winter, gave a very pleasant entertainment at their residence last Saturday evening. There were present some thirty or forty of the clite of the city, prominent among whom were Senator and Mrs. Upton, Capt. and Mrs. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wheeler, Dr. and Mrs. Whoeler, Dr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mr. E. S. Prescoit, formerly an old resident of Chicago, but now of Wankegan, who has been making an extended tour with his family, will return to his home in this city next month.

The many friends of the Rev. Charles Vandyne, the esteemed Episcopal Rector of Christ Church, Wankegan, will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Vandyne's father, which occurred last Monday in Philadelphia.

Rules forPlaying Poker, by the Hon-Robert C. Schenck, Eavoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipoten-tiary of the United States of America near Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The deal is of no special value, and anybody

Great Britain and Freiand.

The deals is of no special value, and anybody may begin.

The dealer, beginning with the person at his left, throws around five cards to each player, giving one card at a time.

The dealer shuffles and makes up the pack himself, or it may oe done by the player at his left, and the player at his right must cut.

To begin the pool, the player next to the dealer on his left must put up money, which is called an "Ante." and then in succession, each player, passing around to the left, must, after looking at his nand, determine if be goes in or not; and each person deciding to play for the pool must put in twice the amount of the ante. Those who decline to play throw up their cards, face downward, on the table, and per consequence, in front of the next dealer.

When all who wish to play have gone in, the person putting up the ante can either give up all interest in the pool, thus forfeiting the ante which has been put up, or else can play like the others who have gone in, by "making good,"—that is, putting up in addition to the aute as much more as will make him equal in stake to the rest.

If a number of players have gone in; it is best generally for the aute-man to make good and go in even with a poor band, because half his stake is already up, and he can therefore stay in for haif as much as the others have had to put up, which is a percentage in favor of his taking the risk. This, of course, does not apply if any one has "raised," that is more than double the ante before it comes around to the starting point.

Any one at the time of going in must put up as much as double the ante, and may put up as much as double the ante. And may put up as much as double the ante had no put up, as much as double the ante in each player, as he makes good and equals the others who are in occare him can thus increase the ante if he chooses, compelling the others still to come up to that increase or to abandon their share in the pool.

All "going in" or "raising" of the pool, as well as all betting afterw

When all are in equally who intend to play, each piles or in turn will have the provider of the strength and 40 can black appear a place of the straint of the straint and the str

have a pat hand, and play it as such, when he has none.

A skillful player will watch and observe what each player draws, the expression of the face, the circumstances and manuer of betting, and judge, or try to judge, of the value of each hand oppose it to him accordingly.

No one is bound to answer the question, how many cards he drew, except the dealer; and the dealer is not bound to tell after the betting has begun.

many cards he drew, except the dealer; and the dealer is not bound to tell after the betting has begun.

Of DRAWING.

If the player determines to draw to a pair, he draws three cards. If he draws to two pair, he draws three cards. If he draws to two pair, he draws one card.

If he holds three to begin with, he draws two cards, in order to have the best chance of making a full, loasmuch as, in playing, pairs, are apt to run together. But, to deceive his adversaries, and make them think he has nothing better than two pairs, a sharp player will often draw but one card to his threes.

It is advisable sometimes to keep an ace, or high card, as an "outsider" with a small pair and draw but one card—thus taking the chances of matching the high card, and so getting a good two pairs, or something better possibly—while at the same time others may be deceived into believing that the player is drawing to threes.

When drawing to cards of the same suit, to try to make a flush, or to cards of successive denominations, to try to make a sequence, as many more cards are to be taken as will be needed to fill out the flush or the sequence. But it is seldom advisable to venture in to draw for either a flush or a sequence when more than one card is required to complete the hand.

When a player holds fours in his original hand, it is as good as it can be; and yet it is best to throw away the outside card and draw one, because others may then think he is only drawing to two pairs, or for a flush or a sequence, and will not suspect the great value of the hand.

When one is in (as he ought seldom to be) without even so much as a pair, his choics must be, either to discard four cards, or three cards, and draw five, or look content and serious, stand pat, and bet high!

The player determining to try this last alter-

4. A Flush—Which is all five cards of the same suit.

5. A Sequence"—Which is all five cards not of the same suit but in sequence. [In computing the value of a sequence, an acc counts either as the highest or lowest card,—that is, below a deuce or above a king.]

6. Threes—Which is three cards of the same denominations from each other.

7. Two pairs.

8. One pair.

9. When a hand has neither of the above the count is by the cards of highest value or denomination. When parties opposed each hold a pair, the highest pair wins, and the same when each party holds threes or fours.

When each party holds two pairs, the highest pair of the two determines the relative value of the isants.

pair of the two determines the relative value of the hands.

When each party holds a sequence, the hand commencing with the highest card in sequence wins; so also when two or more parties hold flushes against each other.

That full counts highest of which the three cards of the same denomination are highest. The two cards of the same denomination bels only to considue the full, but do not add to the value of the hand.

When hands are equal so far that each party holds a pair, or two pairs, of exactly the same value, then the next highest card or cards in each hand must be compared with the next highest card or cards in the other hand to determine which wins.

which wins.

In case of the highest hands (which very seldom occurs) being exactly equal the pool is divided.

The main elements of success in the gammare: (1) good luck; (2) good cards; (3) plenty of check; and (4) good temper.

* Many experts rate threes in relative value above a sequence, but the better opinion is that a sequence should rank first, as being in itself one of the com-plete hands. PIGEON SHOOTING AT FERU, ILL. PIGEON SHOOTING AT FERU, ILL.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribuns.

LaSaluz, Ill., Feo. 10.—The LaSalle and Peru Sportsmen's Tournament, held at the Peru Trotting-Park to-day, was a grand success, notwithstanding a continual snow-storm. In the match between W. T. Mason, of this city, and George H. Coleman, of Peru, for \$25 a side, agreeable to postponement from the \$3 inst. each shot 18 out of 20 birds at 21 yards, Coleman shooting 16 straight birds. Refreating 5 yards; seach shot 4 out of 5 birds and the same was the result at 31 yards, but on the fourth trial Coleman shot 5 birds and Mason 4.

Frank Mason, of LaSalle, about 18 years of age, took the principal purses in the two grand sweepstakes. Over 200 attended the tournament.

LIBEL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Laroutz, Ind., Yeb. 10.—The Hon. Jasper Packard, present member of Congress from this, the Tenth Congressional District, and edipt of the Laporte Chronicle, has begue an active of libel in the Jasper County Circuit Court against Healy & James, editors and proprietors of the Renseoler Union, a Democratic paper published in Jasper County. The suit is founded on an article published in the Union of Jan. 7, 1875, charging, that sir. Packard sold his vote to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in 1872, and that Packard received \$500 or \$1,000 for his vote. The case will come to trial some time during the spring. Mr. Packard has placed his damages at \$10,000.

Linen Goods and Cloths. All lines huck towels at 8 cents, old price 20 cents; all wool cassingers 75 cents, worth \$1.25; all lines table damask 44 cents, sort 65 cents to traject. Another invoice of those 35 and 40 cent black alpaces just as rived. Fardridge's, Nos. 114 and 116 State street.

Haines Bros' Pianos.

Twenty-five years' established reputation. Prices reasonable, Terms cash or time, to suit the purchaser. Old rianos and organs taken a part payment, Reed's Temple of Music, corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

AT THEIR SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND FLANNES. BOOTS AND SHOES.

FURS, HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS, AT 108 MADISON-ST., SECOND FLOOR. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 91-2 o'clock.

16 Crates W. G. Crockery, Assorted.

AT 16 O'CLOCK. Household Furniture. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Priday Morning. Feb. 12, at 9 1-2 o'dock.
OUR REQUIAR AUCTION SALE
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Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes THIS THURSDAY, FRO. IL .. IS VALUE

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